THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Office----North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.
One door east of Albemarle House.

Terms, $1.50 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00. For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIV. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893. NUMBER 52.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POSTER, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A Death and a Life.

Fair young Hannah,
Ben, the sunburnt fisher, gayly woos;
Hale and clever,
For a willing heart and hand he sues.
May-day skies are all aglow,
And the waves are laughing so!
For her wedding
Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing;
Mid the apple boughs a pigeon coos.
Hannah shudders,
For the mild southwester mischief brews.
Round the rocks of Marblehead,
Outward bound, a schooner sped.
Silent, lonesome,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

* * * * * * *

Sailing away!
Losing the breath of the shores in May,
Dropping down from the beautiful bay,
Over the sea slope vast and gray!
And the skipper's eyes with a mist are blind,
For a vision comes on the rising wind
Of a gentle face that he leaves behind,
And a heart that throbs through the fog, dank dim,
Thinking of him.

Far into night
He watches the gleam of the lessening light
Over the dangerous island height
That bars the harbor he loves from sight.
And he wishes, at dawn, he could tell the tale
Of how they weathered the southwest gale,
To brighten the cheek that had grown so pale
With a wakeful night among spectres grim—
Terrors for him.

Yo-heave-yo!
Here's the bank where the fishermen go.
Over the schooner's side they throw
Tackle and bait to the deeps below.
Aged Skipper Ben in the water sees,
When its ripples curl to the light land breeze,
Something that stirs like his apple trees,
And two soft eyes that beneath them swim,
Lifted to him.

Hear the wind roar,
And the rain through the slit sails tear and pour!
"Steady! we'll send by the Cape Ann shore,
Then hark to the Beverly bells once more!"
And each man worked with the will of ten;
While up in the rigging, now and then,
The lightning glared in the face of Ben,
Turned to the black horizon's rim,
Scowling on him.

Into his brain
Burned with the iron of hopeless pain,
Into thoughts that grapple and eyes that strain,
Comes the memory, cruel and vain—
Never again shall he walk at ease
Under the blossoming apple trees
That whisper and sway to the sunset breeze,
While soft eyes float where the sea gulls skim.
Gazing with him.

How they went down
Never was known in the still old town.
Nobody guessed how the fisherman brown,
With the look of despair that was half a frown,
Faced his fate in the furious night—
Faced the mad billows with hunger white,
Just within hail of the beacon light
That shone on a woman sweet and trim,
Waiting for him.

Beverly bells
Ring to the tide as it ebbs and swells!
His was the anguish a moment tells—
The passionate sorrow death quickly knells.
But the wearing wash of a lifelong woe
Is left for the desolate heart to know,
Whose tides with the dull years come and go,
Till hope drifts dead to its stagnant brim,
Thinking of him.

* * * * * * *

Poor lone Hannah,
Sitting at the window binding shoes,
Faded, wrinkled,
Sitting, stitching, in a mournful muse,
Bright-eyed beauty once was she,
When the bloom was on the tree;
Spring and Winter,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Not a neighbor
Passing nod or answer will refuse
To her whisper:
"Is there from the fishers any news?"
Oh, her heart's adrift with one
On an endless voyage gone!
Night and morning,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

'Tis November.
Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews.
From Newfoundland
Not a sail returning will she lose,
Whispering hoarsely, "Fishermen,
Have you, have you heard of Ben?"
Old with watching,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Twenty Winters
Bleach and tear the ragged shore she views.
Twenty seasons—
Never one has brought her any news.
Still her dim eyes silently
Chase the white sails o'er the sea.
Hopeless, faithful,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.
—[Lucy Larcom.

SAVED BY A CALF.

"The whole course of my life was changed, and my love's young dream destroyed in less than a minute by a calf, and a fortunate thing it was for me," srid the wife of a prominent citizen of Lycoming county, Penn., now visiting friends in this city. "My father was the leading business man in a bustling lumber village, and there were three girls of us, a sister older and one younger than I. Father was kind and indulgent, but very level headed, and had been a widower for some years. When I was 18 a good-looking young chap fr m somewhere down the Susquehanna came to clerk in father's store. I was a romantic ship, and fell in love with the good-looking clerk, or thought I did, and he fell in love with me. That young man, it seemed to me then, was the bravest, most ambitious youth that ever lived. I see now that it was only cheek and brag. But he was my ideal of a lover, and I believed it was impossible for me to live without him.

"Father wasn't long in discovering the very tender relations that had come to exist between me and his self-assertive young clerk, and he called me to him one day and told me that he was sory to see that I was such a silly girl, and that I must get over it at once, and then informed my brave and steadfast idol that at the end of the month he could go back home. Of course my heart was broken. Life had lost all its charm. I felt I was the victim of a stern and unsympathetic parent's cruel will and I wished that I were dead.

"Now, although this lover of mine was clerking in my father's store for $20 a month and his board, his father was a rich lumberman, and he was the only son. When I was at the height of my misery over the paternal interference that had ruffled the course of my true love, as I think I was in the habit of calling it, my idol and I met one evening, quite by chance, of course, at the house of a neighbor of ours, and what did my brave knight propose but an elopement, and what did my romantic soul do but prompt me to agree to the proposition on the spot.

"There was a railroad station eight miles distant. The last train for anywhere left that station at 7 o'clock every evening. All we had to do was to drive to the station, get the train, go to the county seat, only an hour's ride, get married, and be happy ever after. We fixed on a certain night—this was along toward the middle of December—and got everything ready for the elopement. It was a good hour-and-a-half drive to the station over the sort of road we had to travel on, and so we were obliged to take an early start. The winter had been very mild. There was no snow. It was just beginning to get dark when I stole to where my valiant lover was waiting for me with a horse and wagon. I knew that the chances were all in favor of my level-headed father discovering the whole plot before we could reach the station, and I was sure that he would be on our track with a horse a good deal faster than the one we had to depend on. But I had no fear that he would overhaul us.

"Before we had gone one-quarter of the way night had set in for good, but there was a moon, and that helped us along amazingly. We had got within a mile of the station and had good reason to believe we were safe, when suddenly the horse stopped with a snort of terror, reared up, and tried to turn in the road. A cut with the whip straightened him up, but he kept on snorting and showing evidences of terror. I looked up the road and discovered the cause of all this. An immense bear stood on its haunches at one side of the road growling and snarling and showing a disposition to advance upon us. When my brave lover saw the savage beast he rose up in the wagon, gave a yell, and gasped:

"'Oh! Jennie, let's go back.'

"I forgot all about the bear. I gazed in amazement at my gallant knight. He was as pale as a sheet. The lines hung loose in his hands. I seized them, jerked them away from him, took the whip, and, as I held the horse from turning round, ordered the cowardly youth out of the wagon. He crawled out of the back end of the wagon, and fore down the road as fast as his legs could carry him.

"Then I whipped the horse with all my might, and he sprang forward and whizzed the wagon past the growling bear so close that it almost knocked the ugly beast over. I drove on to the station, had the horse put out, and went in the little hotel there to wait for father. My love's young dream was gone as if it had never been. Ten minutes after I reached the station the train came and went. Ten minutes later father came tearing on horseback up to the door. I met him.

"'Father,' said I, 'I've been saved by a calf.'"

"Then I told him all about the adventure on the road.

"'Saved by a calf!' he exclaimed, 'You mean saved by a bear.'"

"'Not at all,' I replied. 'If Jerry hadn't been a calf and the biggest kind of a calf, that bear wouldn't have been any more than a stump in my way. I was saved by a calf, I tell you, and I want to go home!'

"My gallant lover was never seen around our neighborhood again, and somehow or other, father always seemed to think more of me after that than he ever had before."—[New York Sun.

One of Nature's Economies.

Birds with long legs always have short tails. Writers on the flight of birds have shown that the only use of a bird's tail is to serve as a rudder during the act of flight. When birds are provided with long legs these are stretched directly behind when the bird is flying and so act as a sort of rudder. Nature is economical and never provides two organs for the same purpose, so when the long-legged birds began to use their legs as steering apparatus nature cut off their tails and made the leg rudder a permanency.—[Globe-Democrat.

The Carnival in Rio De Janeiro.

There are two totally distinct seasons at Rio, when the town presents an altogether different appearance; the summer, which lasts from October to April, and the winter, from May to September. In the summer, which is the autumn and winter in Europe, when the sun pours down into the narrow streets, Rio is anything but an agreeable place. The heat has driven away the rich and leisured classes, the great merchants, the diplomatic corps; in fact, all of any position or fancied position hasten to the suburbs on the breezy heights overlooking the city, or to the little country towns in the neighborhood, such as Petropolis and Theresopolis, whilst others take refuge on the islands of the bay.

The town becomes a perfect ca'dron; but this does not prevent a great excitement over the Carnival, which is an institution to which the Fluminenses, or river folk, are particularly devoted. This relic of the old heathen Saturnalia is fast disappearing from Europe; and now that Italy is a united kingdom, it is no longer properly kept up even in its former headquarters, Rome and Venice.

At Rio, however, Carnival-time is livelier than ever, and there are societies for celebrating it in grand style. Shrove-Tuesday is kept in a most characteristic manner, and is distinguished not only by the richness of the costumes and the originality of the vehicles in the processions, but by the absurdity of the caricatures in what may justly be termed an open air review of the chief events of the preceding year.

In the time of the empire the ministers of Dom Pedro defrayed the expenses of the Carnival, and though a republic has now been established, the old customs are kept up, and the revolution are spared no more than were their predecessors; moreover, like them, they are the first to laugh at the ridiculous caricatures of themselves and their actions in these witty exhibitions, in which full scope is afforded to the imaginations of the popular poets of Rio.—[Harper's Weekly.

What Bad Roads Cost the Country.

The Board of Trade in a Tennessee town, in a recent memorial to the Legislature, demonstrated that bad roads were costing the people of that commonwealth more than $7,000,000 annually. Professor W. W. Carson of the University of Tennessee, after careful investigation, found the average cost of hauling to the Knoxville market by wagon to be $7.50 per ton—aggregating $1,250,000 a year on the total tonnage hauled. He maintained that this hauling could have been done for half the sum over good dirt roads, and for one-sixth of it over good macadam roads, saving $1,000,000 annually.

Professor Richard T. Ely of the Johns Hopkins University and Secretary of the American Economic Association, affirmed that poor roads cost this country over $20 a horse, and Professor Jenks of Knox College, Ill., thinks $15 a horse a low estimate for the loss. From papers calculated by Professor Carson for an agricultural experiment station it is shown that on gravel a horse will draw one and a half times the load, and on macadam over three times the load he can draw on a dirt road.

As to the cost of bad roads in the United States, Judge Thayer says: "I have made a careful computation from such data as I have been able to obtain of the cost of bad roads, and I find they tax what is understood to be agricultural products fully $135,000,000 annually. I think it a moderate estimate to put the other contributions to bad roads by the remaining traffic of the country at an equal amount, making a total of $270,000,000."

A Bumble Bee Chased by a Humming Bird.

An observer writes that he is satisfied that there is just as much rivalry between humming birds and bees in their quest for honey as there is between members of the human race in their struggle for the good things of life, and describes a recent quarrel that he saw in a Portland, (Me.) garden, where a humming bird with an angry dash expressed its disapproval of the presence of a big bumble bee in the same tree. The usually pugnacious bee incontinently fled, but he did not leave the tree. He dashed back and forth among the branches and white blossoms, the humming bird in close pursuit.

Where will you find another pair that could dodge and dart equal to these? They were like flashes of light, yet the pursuer followed the track of the pursued, turning when the bee turned. In short, the bird and the bee controlled the movements of his eyes. The chase was all over in half the time that it has taken to tell it, but the excitement of a pack of hounds after a fox was no greater. The bee escaped, the bird giving up the chase and alighting on a twig. It couldn't have been chasing the bee for food, and there is no possible explanation of its unprovoked attack except that it wished to have all the honey itself.—[Chicago Times.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

THE SUPREME COURT SAYS IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Three of the Eight Justices Read Dissenting Opinions—Justice Field Denounces the Law as Brutal—It Will Cost $6,000,000 to Deport the Unregistered Mongolians.

The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington has affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration act. The opinion was announced by Justice Gray, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Brewer dissenting. The announcement that a decision in the case was expected attracted a large attendance of spectators, and the fact that it was the last day of the term accounted for the presence of an unusually large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney-General Olney, Solicitor-General Aldrich, and Senators Pugh, Dolph, and Cockrell, Ex-Justice Strong and several members of the Diplomatic Corps were interested spectators.

Justice Gray, in announcing the judgment of the court, said that the power of this Nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country, or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom, was a well settled principle of international law, and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the Government had not transcended any of its constitutional limitations in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States, or, failing to observe these regulations, they should be required to leave the country. The provisions of section 6 of the act, which are the part of the law particularly at issue, were not inconsistent with the relations and duties of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. The mode of procedure set forth in the section is similar to that in other well-established proceedings, such as the habeas corpus and naturalization, fixing the requirements of citizenship and the like, in which the judicial branch of the Government accepted the determination of the Executive upon the questions involved.

As to the requirements that the Chinese entitled to remain in this country should establish that right by the evidence of one creditable white witness. Justice Gray said that it was within the power of the Legislature to determine the character of evidence that might be received in a case at law and what force should be given to the testimony so offered. Not discussing the wisdom nor the justice of the act in question, which was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the Government, it remained only to say that the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in refusing to grant writs of habeas corpus to the several petitioners was affirmed. Mr. Justice Gray said that it had been impossible, in the brief time elapsing since the hearing of the argument upon the petitions, to prepare in writing the opinion of the court. It would be filed as soon as it was possible.

Justice Brewer said that he felt compelled to dissent from the view of the majority of the court. He read his views at some length, declaring in substance that the act of 1892 was unconstitutional, and that if it were upheld there was no guarantee that similar treatment might not be accorded to other classes of our population that the Chinese.

Justice Field, who delivered the opinion of the court in the first case under the Exclusion act, also read a dissenting opinion. He held that there was a wide difference between exclusion of immigrants and the deportation of alien residents, and he characterized the act in the strongest language as inhuman and brutal, and as violative of the Constitution in every section. He regretted to say that the decision of the court was to his mind fraught with the gravest dangers to the priceless constitutional liberties of the people.

Chief Justice Fuller also dissented from the opinion of the court. He denied the soundness of the proposition that the cases before the court were such as the political department of the Government alone could deal with. It was, in his view, a judicial question, and, however reluctant courts may be to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts, it was the very essence of judicial duty to do so when the discharge of that duty was properly imposed upon it. He entertained no doubt that the provisions of the fifth and fourteenth amendments were universal in their application, and that while the general Government was invested, so far as foreign countries were concerned, with all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its absolute independence and security, it could not, in virtue of a supposed inherent sovereignity, absolutely deal with persons lawfully and peacefully within its domain. The act before the court was not an act to abrogate or repeal a treaty, nor to expel Chinamen lawfully here, and no such intent could be imputed to Congress. Its object was to prescribe a method of registration, and the deportation denounced by way of punishment was, in his view, an unusual punishment not authorized by the Constitution.

J. Hubley Ashton of counsel for the Chinese moved for a rehearing of the case and an argument before a full bench of the next term. At present the court stands five to three in support of the law, Justice Harlan being absent. The court took a short recess to consider the motion and afterward denied it, so the opinion stands as announced.

Secretary Carlisle, soon after he heard of the decision of the Supreme Court, went to the Executive Mansion and had a conference with the President on the subject. He remained for an hour or more. Attorney-General Olney said that, until the line of action to be pursued by our Government was mapped out, he could say nothing on the subject, except that the Department of Justice had no money for deporting Chinese. Conservative estimate places the amount necessary to deport the unregistered Chinese at $6,000,000.

It is estimated that there are 110,000 Chinese in the United States. Reports from thirty-four districts show that 3100 have registered. The twenty-nine districts not yet heard from, it is estimated, will increase the number to 6000, which is regarded to be the maximum registration. During the present fiscal year 150 Chinese subjects have been deported. The cost of deportation from San Francisco is $35 per head. Only $16,806.03 of the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese law remains unexpended. This amount will go but a small way toward paying the expenses of deporting the 104,000 Chinese who have not registered. It is not known at the Treasury Department that any other fund can be drawn upon to provide for the expense of carrying out the requirements of the law. Intimations were heard that Congress might convene to consider the matter.

MINERS KILLED.

Frightful Accident at the Calumet and Hecla Pit.

A Houghton (Mich.) dispatch says Ten men were dashed to pieces in the Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine at noon a few days ago The miners were coming up in the cage to dinner and the engineer hoisted the cage against the timbers of the shaft. The coupling pin broke and the men and cage were dashed downward over three thousand feet to the bottom. The names of the killed were as follows:

Allen Cameron, son of Captain Cameron, who was in charge. James Cocking, single. He supported his widowed mother. Joseph Pope leaves a wife and one child. His wife was at the mouth of the shaft with his dinner and saw the terrible fall of her husband and his comrades. John Rodgers leaves a wife and several children; John Hicks, single, aged twenty-four; Andrew Edno, aged forty, married, Robert Woupia leaves a wife and three children; Michael Leavitto, widower. James Trevit, leaves a wife and three children; Cop S. Sullivan, single, aged forty.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Lawyer Francis H. Weeks, of New York City, who made an assignment recently, has fled from the city, and is known to have embezzled large amounts from several estates of which he was trustee.

The Republicans elected a Senator in North Smithfield, which gives them, with the Lieutenant-Governor, fifty-five votes in the next Rhode Island General Assembly. This constitutes a majority in Grand Committee, and will enable them to elect Republican State officers.

The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Minister to Great Britain, arrived at New York. He left in the evening for two or three weeks' fishing with a party of friends in Ohio. Thence he will go to Chicago, and, after spending the summer principally in holiday pursuits, he will assume active charge of his business affairs early in the autumn.

The two German warships which took part in the Naval Review—the Kaiserin Augusta and the Seeadler—left their moorings in New York Harbor and after saluting the United States and other vessels still at anchor, and exchanging a parting salute with the forts, passed out to sea. The Russian cruiser General Admiral also sailed for Europe.

Two persons were killed and several seriously injured by the explosion of a locomotive at Lebanon, Penn. The killed were: Levi Yocum, engineer; John Yocum, of Lebanon, aged fourteen, a nephew of the engineer, who had got on the engine to see his uncle.

August Wanner, a discharged workman, killed his foreman, Henry Gebhardt, and then himself, in front of the Tremont House, Broadway, New York City.

The Brooklyn Handicap, a race of a mile and a quarter for horses three years old and upward, worth $18,000 to the winner, $5000 to the second and $2000 to the third horse, was decided on the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Jockey Club. Diablo won, with Lamplighter second and Leonawell third. Time, 2:09.

Frank C. Almy, who killed Christie Warden at Hanover on July 17, 1891, has been hanged at Concord, N. H. The hanging was performed in a bungling manner. The rope was too long, the condemned man's feet striking the floor after the drop fell, and compelling the Sheriff's officers to lift the body up. The noose, too, shifted its position. He was slowly strangled to death.

Suit was begun in New York City to compel John E. Risley, United States Minister to Denmark, to account to his former partners in the prosecution of Alabama claims, and to restrain him from going out of the jurisdiction of United States Courts until the case is decided.

The body of Thomas Pallister, the murderer, who escaped with Frank W. Roehl from the "condemned cells" in Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison on the night of April 20, was found floating in the Hudson River off Sing Sing at almost the same point where Roehl's body was recovered. As in Roehl's case a bullet, which has caused death, was found in the brain, though in Pallister's pocket was a revolver fully loaded.

South and West.

In the neighborhood of twenty banks in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois suspended on account of the failure of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago. The wrecked banks were all in small towns and were patronized almost exclusively by farmers. They were known in the financial world as the Paris-Dwiggins string of banks.

Charles Luttrell and John Carlisle were hanged in Sherman, Texas, for murder.

General S. C. Armstrong, principal of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, died a few days ago, aged fifty-eight years. He had been paralyzed for the last eighteen months.

Addresses were made before the Y. M. C. A. Convention in Indianapolis, Ind., by ex-President Harrison and ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

The United States ship Alliance left the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, for Nicaragua.

The Scotch Irish Congress met at Springfield, Ohio. Robert Bonner, of New York, the President, occupied the chair. The old officers were re-elected.

The Women's Congress began its sessions at the World's Fair.

The Mississippi overflowed the lowlands near Burlington, Iowa, at Memphis and at Arkansas City, Ark.; crops in Cass County, Illinois, have been badly damaged by floods.

A mob of 100 men took John Turley, who murdered Conductor L. F. Pierce at Seymour, Ind., from his cell in the Bradford (Ind.) jail and lynched him.

Fred Stein and Warner Briscoe, United States gaugers, and John Feland, Jr., Deputy Revenue Collector, were coming up the Ohio River, at Louisville, Ky., when a gust of wind upset their boat. Feland swam ashore, but the others were drowned.

Lou Trenck, who murdered Henry Faedler, was hanged at Brownstown, Ind., by a mob of masked men from Seymour.

Grand Lake Levee, in Southern Arkansas, and the protective levee at Point Pleasant, La., have given away.

Washington.

Director of the United States Mint Edward O. Leech has resigned to accept the place of cashier of the National Union Bank of New York.

The Navy Department solicited bids from towing companies for towing the Columbus caravels from New York to Chicago. The route is more than 2000 miles long, and at the regulation naval speed it will require about twenty days to make the journey. The expense of towing will be borne by the Spanish Government.

The President appointed Samuel F. Webb, of Arizona, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Arizona; Consuls-General—Frederick C. Penfield, of Connecticut, at Cairo, and Irving B. Richman, of Iowa, at St. Gall; Consuls—Edgar L. Givens, of Arkansas, at Winnipeg; Alfred C. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, at Stuttgart; Charles W. Whiley, Jr., of Delaware, at St. Etienne; Wendell C. Warner, of New York, at Turnstall; Francois X. Belleau, of Maine, at Three Rivers, Canada; Anthony Howells, of Ohio, at Cardiff; John J. Beecher, of New York, at Cognac; Peter Lieber, of Indiana, at Dusseldorf; Theodore Huston, of Illinois, at Paso del Norte.

Charles M. Bell, the well-known Washington photographer, died a few nights since after a brief illness. More public men sat before his camera than before that of any other photographer, and his acquaintance extended from one end of the country to the other.

William E. Curtis, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, returned to Washington from Chicago and tendered his resignation to the President. Mr. Curtis's action was based upon a request made by the President.

President and Mrs. Cleveland have removed to their country house near Washington.

The President has appointed A. C. Baker, of Arizona, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; Benjamin P. Moore, of New York, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska; William H. Pugh, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Customs.

Foreign.

General Dodds, the conqueror of King Behanzin, of Dahomey, arrived at Paris, France, from Marseilles. An enormous crowd welcomed him with cheers.

The Cunarder Campania reached Queenstown five days, seventeen hours and twenty-seven minutes out from New York, breaking the record for the eastward passage; she ran from Queenstown to Liverpool in ten hours and three minutes, breaking another record.

The ship Countess Evelyn was sunk off the Cornish coast, England, in a collision with the steamer City of Hamburg. Twenty-five lives were lost.

The Nicaraguan revolutionists are gaining ground; they have won two battles and have taken several towns.

The Republican members of the Spanish Cortes decided to withdraw from that body as a protest against the Government's action.

The Spanish Government will send three torpedo boats to Cuba to assist in patrolling the coast against filibustering expeditions.

Great destitution prevails in Sheeraz, capital of the province of Fars, Persia, and the famishing inhabitants are making a riotous demand for bread, accusing the authorities of securing the grain beforehand, in order to sell it at a high price and profit from the miseries of the people.

The Infanta Eulalie and her husband sailed from Havana, Cuba, for New York.

There were three more Australian bank failures; on the London Stock Exchange the feeling was panicky, three defaulters were posted.

The Matamoras branch of the Mexican National Railroad at Reyonoso, Mexico, has been washed away in several places. A family of Mexicans named Martinez, consisting of father, mother and three children were caught in the flood and drowned.

A boiler exploded in Roberts's cloth factory in Sedan, France. All hands were at work at the time. Twenty were said to have been killed. Many more were injured.

Considerable excitement was caused by the official announcement that a laborer had died of Asiatic cholera at Schiffluck, near Hamburg, Germany.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The magnitude of the Exposition is a perpetual wonder—a source of ceaseless amazement.

Here and there at long intervals will be found completed exhibits. The Austrian section is completed and shows a dazzling display of Bohemian glass.

The "brick man-of-war," made of wood on a brick foundation, is attracting considerable curiosity. Uncle Sam's collection of models of ships is an interesting one.

At the Paris Exposition of 1878, which is considered the most successful in practical results ever held in that country, the greatest attendance for one day was 200,613, which was on June 10.

The World's Fair Directors by a vote of twenty-two to seven decided to open the Fair grounds Sundays and charge twenty-five cents admission. The buildings, however, will be closed.

The warm, sunny days are causing the landscape gardeners to turn out in force and cover the immense beds outside of the Agricultural Building and in the wooded island with blooming plants.

Chief Burnham has resolved not to allow any processions through the World's Fair grounds, even though the routes chosen may be along roadways on the edge of the Fair. This decision is likely to upset all international celebrations.

In the different buildings many little booths have been opened with an endless display of souvenirs. Numerous lunch counters, all maintaining high prices, have been opened, and altogether the side show feature may now be said to be in full blast.

The tight shoo store, with a brass band, is a novelty. When a customer is buying a pair of shoes the band is silent. It is silent until the shoes are paid for. Then it strikes up a giddy waltz, and the buyer does not notice whether his shoes are comfortable or not.

Many of the passes issued to exhibitors who claimed that it would be necessary for them to be continually on the ground have been confiscated because their exhibits are in the hands of agents. They will hereafter have to pay fifty cents each time they wish to visit the Exposition.

Heavy rains have again revealed the existence of numerous leaks in the great buildings. In the Brazilian section of the Manufactures Building a stream of water came down, doing considerable damage to the exhibits, and in the Government Building there was the same trouble.

The archæological and ethnological exhibits are exclusively representative of the North and South American continents and are more interesting than some exhibits in the central portion of the park, yet they have been relegated to the backyard of the Exposition for some reason which does not appear on the surface.

The camera "fiend" is barred from the Fair. Any one carrying one of these instruments is stopped and the camera examined. If it is a single lense a tax of $2 is levied on it; if it is a double lense the visitor is not permitted to enter. This is to prevent any one from poaching on the preserves of the official photographer.

A placard has been placed in the Russia section, explaining the cause of the delay as due to an ice blockade in the Baltic Sea. Directly opposite Russia is the Denmark section, also a vacant space, in front of which is the announcement: "Shipment of exhibits and material delayed six weeks by ice and four weeks by accident to steamer Hekla."

THE CAPTAIN REMOVED.

Too Tardy in Going to Sea With the Cruiser Atlanta.

The failure of Captain Higginson promptly to sail from New York with the United States cruiser Atlanta for Nacaragua when ordered to do so by Secretary Herbert has been followed by the summary detachment of that officer from his command. The effect of this action of the Navy Department is an official censure of Captain Higginson's want of zeal in an emergency when the greatest promptness and fullest obedience were expected. The presence of a ship at Greytown to protect American interests was urgently demanded.

The officially promulgated naval orders contain the following announcement:

"Captain John R. Bartlett has been detached from command of the Minnesota and ordered to command the Atlanta, relieving Captain F. J. Higginson, who is detached and ordered home and placed on waiting orders."

On the 9th of May the Navy Department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi to send the Atlanta to Greytown immediately in order to protect American interests there. On the morning of the 10th a reply was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that the Atlanta needed coal. The department telegraphed the commandant of the New York Navy Yard to furnish the vessel with coal with the utmost dispatch, also telegraphing to Admiral Gherardi to have her coaled immediately and to have her sail as soon as possible. At 8:30 o'clock on the evening of the 10th a message was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that tubes for the Atlanta's boilers were needed immediately.

Early on the morning of the 11th the department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi "The Atlanta has eight boilers, six in perfect condition and two defective. All can be used. She can go around the world with two. Spare tubes for boilers have not been delivered. Supply anything needed by the Atlanta from ships under your command at once. She must not delay on account of tubes. Send her to sea immediately."

At 4:30 p. m. on the 11th Captain Higginson sent the following dispatch to Commodore Melville:

"Please do not let the Atlanta sail without putting boiler tubes on board. We have two boilers out of action by leaky tubes."

This telegram, in the face of instructions telegraphed Admiral Gherardi, showed Captain Higginson's desire to delay his departure.

The Department of State made the request for the vessel on the 8th, but she did not get away until the evening of the 13th.

A DAIRY TEST.

A Six Months' Competition Among Three Breeds of Cows.

The six months' competition among famous milk-producing breeds of cows has begun at the Dairy building at the Chicago World's Fair. The chief object of the test is to determine what breed, all things considered, is the best for milk, cream, cheese and butter production. The strictest rules ever formulated to govern a dairy test are in operation, and only three breeding associations—the Short Horn, Jersey and Guernsey—were willing to submit to them. They have seventy-five cows, representing the pick of their breeds. They will be milked three times a day, each cow's milk being weighed and the specific gravity and solids in the fluid recorded. Records will be kept of the butter produced by each cow, and the results of the test made known after the fair

LATER NEWS.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at New York City, cabled their missionaries in China, in view of the decision of the Geary act, to use prudence, and to remain within easy reach of communication in case of retaliatory measures by the Chinese. The Methodist Foreign Missionary Society issued an address recommending Sunday, May 28th, as a day of prayer for the protection of the Chinese missionary interests.

The Spanish caravel Santa Maria, Columbus's flag ship in tow of the tugboat Dalzell, went up the Hudson and anchoring off Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was boarded by hundreds of visitors.

Immense damage was done in the States of Pennsylvania and New York by rainstorms; on Lake Erie a number of lives were lost. An immense amount of property was swept away by the Cuyahog River. Over $1,000,000 damage was done at Erie, Penn. Buffalo, N. Y., also suffered greatly.

Six persons lost their lives in an explosion in C. I. Pope's glucose factory at Geneva, Ill. The factory was a large four story structure, and there were eighty employes in the building at the time, most of whom escaped with only slight injuries.

The National Commission voted that Director-General Davis be instructed to call for the resignation of Theodore Thomas as Musical Director of the World's Fair.

Lorrin A. Thurston has been appointed Hawaiian Minister to Washington to succeed J. Mott Smith.

The President appointed Robert T. Hough, of Ohio, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; John Daggett, of California, to be Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco.

Colonel William P. Carlin, of the Fourth Infantry, was appointed by the President Brigadier-General; Captain William H. Hamner was made Paymaster.

A French consul in Tripoli has been stoned by the populace and demands for reparation have been made on the Sultan of Turkey.

French troops have been defeated by Siamese on the Me-Kong border and war is imminent.

James Roy and Elmer Arbe, of Bartlett, and Alexander Alearow, fivermen, attempted to shoot the rapids at Sewall's Falls, N. H., in a boat. The boat filled with water and capsized and the three men were drowned.

The Russian war ships in New York Harbor were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and gave a display of fireworks and search lights in honor of the birthday of the Czarowitz.

Isaac Rosenwig and Harris Blank were hanged a few days ago at Tunkhannock, Penn. Blank and Rosenwig, both natives of Russia, and each twenty-seven years of age, murdered Jacob Marks, a peddler, on Dutch Mountain.

Director-General Davis requested the resignation of Theodore Thomas as musical director of the World's Fair; the Illinois State Building was dedicated in the presence of 60,000 persons.

At Brunswick, Ga., the First National Bank and the Oglethorpe National Bank closed their doors and M. Ulman, President of the latter, committed suicide. The Evanston National Bank of Evanston, Ill., closed its doors at the suggestion of the National Examiner, George E. Caldwell.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church began its session in Washington. Professor Willis G. Craig, of McCormick Seminary, Chicago, was elected Moderator.

About 225 employes in the Government Printing Office have been relieved from duty and granted furloughs.

The President made the following appointments to be Consuls of the United States: M. M. Duffie, of Arkansas, at Winnipeg; George Horton, of Illinois, at Athens, Greece; Frank H. Brooks, of Illinois, at Trieste.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Spain and Germany.

The Russian cruiser Vitiask has been wrecked off the coast of Corea. All on board were saved.

Emperor William, of Germany, speaking at the unveiling of a monument to his grandfather, in Silesia, stated that the very existence of the Fatherland depends upon the passing of the Army bill.

A fire at Trondhjem, Norway, resulted in the loss of a number of lives. Four persons were killed while jumping from a burning building, and three women and two children were burned to death in the flames.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Massachusetts has 26,755 K. of L.

Uncle Sam has 2,000,000 unemployed.

London hospitals employ 6000 persons.

Broommakers will form a National body.

Lowell (Mass.) city laborers get $2 a day.

St. Louis is to have a $250,000 labor temple.

New York City has a Spanish waiters' union.

New York stonecutters get $4.50 for eight hours.

Pittsburg's new Mayor is a union iron molder.

In Germany Sunday work is general among iron workers.

Brazil is about to undertake public works that will attract immigrants.

Women clothing workers in San Francisco are paid from $5 to $12 a week.

There are only a few carpenters' unions outside the pale of the Brotherhood.

The annual eight hour labor demonstrations were held throughout Europe.

The Prussian Government has erected 26,000 dwellings for the Government railway hands.

At Naples, Italy, 1000 women cigar workers struck against making cigars without tobacco.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, a bureau of justice collects wages from the bosses who fail to pay their hands.

A cloak which sells for $20 in London shops is sewed by women who receive two cents per cloak for their labor.

At Detroit, Mich., reduced rates of fare are allowed workingmen by the railroad company betwen 5:30 and 7 a. m.

The Lake Shore Railroad will give every employe transportation to the World's Fair and a vacation on full pay when the trip is taken.

In Germany every employer of a servant girl is obliged to contribute five cents per week, exclusive of wages, to provide a sick fund for her.

Near Alfred, Me., there is a woolen mill that pays twenty per cent. higher wages than any other concern in the State, and the work is correspondingly superior.

Hodcarriers are on strike in Kansas City, Mo., and several wealthy contractors, who could not get anybody to take the place of their strikers, took up the hod and carried mortar and bricks for several days.

The official report on emigration for 1892, shows 51,000 persons emigrated from Ireland, or 8868 fewer than in 1891.

DEATH IN RAGING FLOODS.

DISASTERS BY STORMS AT OHIO LAKE PORTS.

Fourteen Lives Lost at Cleveland, Conneaut and Ashtabula—Life Savers Drowned While Trying to Effect a Rescue—A Dredge and a Schooner Go to the Bottom.

A storm of rain and wind which lasted three days produced a flood unprecedented in the history of Northeastern Ohio. Fourteen lives were lost, great damage was done to shipping, and the loss to other property amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. There was a long list of disasters by storm and flood from Ohio Lake ports.

At Cleveland, shortly after noon, Captain Stanley Flannigan and Michael Le Blonde were going down the river in a rowboat which they used for peddling milk along the docks. When near the mouth of the angry stream one of Le Blonde's oars broke and the two men were left at the mercy of the waves. They were quickly carried into the lake, and as it was evident that their frail craft could not live in the sea

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

PROFIT IN PAYING CASH.

When a farmer's credit is as "good as the cash," although he has not the ready money at hand, he had better borrow it of some one who has, and pay cash for his purchases, especially if large. There is usually a discount for cash that is much larger than interest rates. Implements, fertilizers, and even feed bills, can usually be reduced 5 per cent, and sometimes more if bought upon a cash basis, instead of upon credit. And at the grocery one usually pays the highest pays the highest interest by having running account.

Buying in large quantities for cash means a price sometimes lower than the grocer gets if he has to buy on time, and there is sometimes a little more care exercised in regard to what is bought, than when the purchase is accomplished by simply calling for the goods and telling the dealer to "charge it." If one cannot borrow, certainly his credit is not as good as ready money and he must pay the proper penalty.

WAITING FOR A CHANCE.

Suppose that all the little petty country banks that recently went down in Indiana, Illinois and elsewhere had been banks of issue, as they would have been if the 10 per cent tax had been repealed? The mischief done would have been far more wide spread. The revival of State bank currency would give rare opportunities to Zimri Dwiggins financiers. The wild-cat bankers are only waiting for a chance. Is the Democracy going to accommodate them?

SIGNIFICANT!

A significant feature of the great National Convention at Louisville was the presence of so large a number of young men from the Colleges and Universities throughout the country. The same rule seems to obtain in the Middle States and in the West as well as in New England, that three or four out of five students of our higher institutions of learning are Republicans.

The Chinese exclusion act has by United States Supreme Court been decided constitutional. A Court decision cannot, however, cannot render it operative if it be true, as announced, that the funds appropriated by Congress are not more than one-tenth the amount that will be required to send the objectionable Chinese out of the country.

The Democratic writers who are saying that "free sugar is a delusion and a pretense" ought to consult the people on this question. As over 30 per cent more sugar can be got now for a dollar than could be had while this article was on the dutiable list the people cannot get too many such "delusions" and "pretenses."

The McKinley law is just as much "the culminating atrocity of class legislation" now as it ever was, but the Democrats seem to have reconciled themselves to it in a way that makes the Chicago platform look very silly.

In recent days the number of fourth class Postmastership changes has been comparatively small, but Republican hold overs can read the handwriting on the wall: "Get ready to go."

The fate of the Whiskey and the Cordage trusts—bankruptcy and ruin—should strengthen the faith of those who believe in the dogma of retritrbution.

A Western cotemporary says that Democrats are divided into four factions, "tariff reformers," "tariff-smashers," "income taxers" and breakfast table taxers."

The trouble with a man who, like Mr. Cleveland, has been "raised up" for the salvation of the people, is that the elevation too often makes him light-headed.

Careful examination of the grounds reveals that there are just fifty sideshows connected with the World's Fair, and that it will cost just $19 to take them all in.

The President has appointed Hon. Kerr Craig, of North Carolina, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Democratic party has a grand army of its own—a grand army of office seekers.

Grover Cleveland may be fairly called the personification of the possessive case.

The tobacco growers are complaining of the damage being done by the bug.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.

The CAROLINIAN is firmly convinced that the successful way to stop the exodus of the very flower of the farming population from farm life, is to make a general movement in favor of liberal education for farmers' children. The farmer's child is born with just as much brain, just as much capacity for mental development as any other. Added to this, his inheritance and early training give him, on the average, a better basis for such development. In this day of railways, telegraphs and newspapers, he sees what is going on all around him, he feels the inspiration of the intellectual life of the age and he craves a part in it. If he cannot have it on the farm he will seek it elsewhere, unless the stress of circumstances prevent.

As one who grew to manhood on a farm, the editor of the CAROLINIAN would say to the mothers and fathers on the farm: Give your children the best education you can afford. Encourage them to read and study from their earliest years. Prove to them in your homes that a farmer's house may be supplied with good books, good magazines and good newspapers, just as well as the house of a professional man. Teach them there is as much room for use of the best trained intellect on the farm as anywhere else; that the highest education they can get will be none too high for use in solving the problems of successful agriculture.

If there is any one thing more certain than another to produce a race of disconted and unsuccessful tillers of the soil, it is the practice so common among farmers of giving the best of educational advantages to those of their sons whom they intend for professional life, and putting off with a mere common school education the one intended for the farm.

LIVING REPUBLICANISM.

The meeting of the convention of Republican Clubs at Louisville is a proof, if any were needed, that the party which recently sustained a defeat so severe is very much alive. The circumstances of that defeat have not yet passed from memory. The depression incident to it has scarcely receded from the face of the nation. There are as yet no new issues to be tried and no new battles in front. And yet the genius of young Republicanism rises fresh to the hour, and there was as much enthusiasm at Louisville as if the enemy were in sight and the bugles had sounded a charge. The political faith of these men is not of a sort that ill success can change, and their ardor burns as brightly while resting on their arms as in the earnest fray. It is of such stuff that victories are made.

Obituary.

At a regular communication of Eureka Lodge No. 317, A. F. and A. M., held May 16, 1893, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Grim Victor having again invaded our ranks and taken from our midst our late brother, Captain Thomas Spires, we feel it incumbent, not as a mere perfunctory duty simply because he was a "brother Mason," but in appreciation of his merits as a man and the esteem we have felt for him as a consistent member of our fraternity, to place on record a proper tribute to his memory. Therefore

Resolved: 1. That in the death of Thomas Spires this Lodge loses a worthy member and the community a good and useful citizen. Though of a modest and retiring disposition his purposes were honest, his integrity unquestioned and in the performance of duty, whether as a citizen, a public officer or a Mason, he was ever faithfully at his post. Real usefulness does not consist so much in the noise made, the attention attracted or the pomp displayed as it does in the honest work performed. This trait dominated the actions of our unobtrusive brother and won the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Resolved: 2. That this Lodge tender its condolence to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this sad bereavement.

Resolved: 3, That the members of this Lodge shall wear a badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of our departed brother,

Resolved: 4. That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Lodge and be published and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our departed brother.

PALEMON JOHN,
CHAS. H. ROBINSON,
J. B. FLORA,
Committee.

The vast facilities of the J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., enable them to place the Superior Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, within the reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is the cheapest.

The cost to the State of sending the soldiers to put Mr Bryan in possession of his James City property is stated to be $5,300. As Mr Bryan had listed the property for taxation at only $1,000 valuation, it appears to have been a big fuss over a very small matter.

Perfectly sure, perfectly pure, perfectly harmless is Simmons Liver Regulator.

The State farma near Weldon have been damaged $15,000 by the late freshet in the Roanoke.

So easy in its action, harmless and effectual in relieving is Simmons Liver Regulator.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1893.

The administration has no apparent intention of trying to prevent the Sunday opening of the World's Fair, notwithstanding its being a direct violation of law, and it is reported that as much was intimated to a representative of the local board of control who was here some days ago to ascertain what would be done by the administration if the exposition were opened on Sunday. This is not a question of the personal preferences of the individual members of the administration. It is against a law of the United States to open the fair on Sunday, and every member of the administration has sworn to observe and enforce the law, and a failure to do so will be a violation of the oaths they took upon assuming office. Attorney General Olney has given an opinion, at the request of the Postmaster General, stating that the opening of the branch postoffice at the World's Fair on Sunday would be unlawful and it is presumed that orders will be issued in accordance with that opinion not to open it on Sunday.

The administration is itself solely responsible for the unique position it found itself in when the Chinese exclusion act was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. It had allowed those who control the actions of nine-tenths of the Chinese in this country to know that it expected the law to be declared unconstitutional, and that it was opposed to enforcing it anyway. With that knowledge it is no wonder that these people advised the Chinese not to register, not that the Chinese so largely followed that advice. Had the Chinese registered, as they probably all would have done if satisfied that the authorities intended to enforce the law, the administration would not be in the present embarrassing position of being unable to carry out the law, even if so disposed, for lack of funds. There is only one redeeming feature about the situation—nobody here wants the Chinese already in this country to be driven away, and nobody seems to expect that Congress will appropriate the five or six million dollars that would be necessary to send away those who did not register.

Much amusement has followed the refusal of Mr. Cleveland to appoint a Georgia editor, backed by ex-Speaker Crisp, to a position because the aforesaid editor had once said in his paper that Mr. Cleveland was a Mugwump. "I will appoint no man to any office," Mr. Cleveland is reported to have angrily said, "who has ever accused me of being a mugwump." No man is to be blamed for objecting to being called a mugwump, but it had been generally supposed that Mr. Cleveland took a sort of pleasure in being classed with them. The amusement is caused by the knowledge that some of the very best places at his disposal have been given by Mr. Cleveland to those who have openly charged him with mugwumpery, ex-Senator Eustis, of La., for instance, who is now ambassador to France. The real reason for the failure of the Georgia editor to get the office he wanted is believed to have been his refusal to recognize and bow down to the greatness of Hoke Smith.

The University—What it is Doing for North Carolina.

We have received with pleasure a catalogue of the University for the present year. It is offering a wide range of instruction, which is attracting several hundred young men to its halls. There are fifteen departments of instruction, including eighty-eight minor courses. The number of students has grown to 315 being a gain of 68 over last year; of these 53 are law students and 17 medical and pharmacy students; 27 have already graduated at college and are pursuing advanced or professional studies. They come from Vanderbilt University, Davidson College, Wake Forest College, Guilford College, the University of New Brunswick, and the University of North Carolina.

There are four general courses of study leading to degrees; professional courses in law, medicine and engineering; brief courses for men of limited means; special courses in chemistry and other sciences, and a large number of optional courses. The Faculty includes 21 teachers; there are six scientific laboratories and museums, 11 buildings, libraries, reading rooms, Y. M. C. A. room, athletic grounds, gymnasium, etc. There are seventy scholarships given free tuition. Any deserving boy can get help. The Deems fund amounts to $16,000.

Catalogues, pamphlets, etc, are sent free to anyone who will address President Winston at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Specime Cases

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rhumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming extent, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill, had a running sore on his leg of eight year's standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Arnica salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catwba, O, had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Arnica salve cured him. Sold by Alex Wadsworth.

Afraid of His Congress.

Denver Republican.

No matter what course the new administration may pursue, it would be better to have the worst known as soon as possible; and for that reason President Cleveland should have called a special session of Congress before now to take action on the financial and fiscal schemes advocated by the Democratic National platform. He hos not done so because he is afraid of his Congress.

FOR TIRED BLOOD, Weakness, Nervousness, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

Cleveland's Head in a Bag.

Philaelphia Telegram.

Those who have seen President Cleveland lately say that he is making use of a queer expression which shows that his mind is not clear upon matters brought before him. A banker who spoke to him about the policy of issuing bonds saw Cleveland make a queer motion or gesture by which he seemed to surround his head with both hands, and then he said: "My head is in a bag; I don't see my way clear; but I shall see through this by and by." Then a prominent New York man met the President by appointment to talk with him about the political situation in that State and while they were discussing the proper treatment of Tammany and the State Democracy Mr. Cleveland made a queer waving motion before his eyes and said "My head is in a bag, but I shall see clear in a little while, and I shall know what to do."

No Time for Pledges.

Albany Express,

The country is waiting with a good deal of interest to see what the Democracy intends to do with the platform which was adopted in Chicago last June. Since that party has been in power no attempt has been made to execute the pledges which were then made. No attention has been paid to anything but the spoils. This does not comport with reform professions, but the Democrats never give much heed to ante-election pledges after the contes is decided.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Caucassian.

A splendid and respectable (old yet beloved) tariff reform issue, Said issue was sound and hearty and supposed to be in the house of its friends until 12 o'clock midnight, Nov, 8, 1892, since which time it has not been heard from. If the finder will return to Hon. Grover Cleveland at Washington he will be liberally rewarded—by the people.

In all cases, where a mild but effective aperient is need, Ayer's Pills are the best. They improve the appetite, restore healthy action, promote digestion, and regulate every function. No pill is in greater demand, or more highly recommended by the profession.

The Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, says there are now 232 orphans there, and that since January he has been forced to refuse to admit 90 children for want of room.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure sick headache.

The 19th annual meeting of the North Carolina Dental Association is in session at Raleigh.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure dyspepsia.

A party of 25 Mormons from near Greensboro have gone to Salt Lake City.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never failed to relieve costiveness, and blind or bleeding piles.

Many Persons Are broken down from overwork or have blood disease cures **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James-Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than **my own case.** Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became **running sores.** Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

LAND SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA } Before Clerk of
Pasquotank County. } Superior Court.

IN THE MATTER OF J. L. MUNDEN *vs.* Lutie Munden and others.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, made and pronounced on the 26th day of April 1893, in the above entitled cause, I shall on MONDAY, 26th day of JUNE, 1893, sell at public auction before the Courthouse Door of Pasquotank County, the following parcel of land situated in the town of Elizabeth City, on African Church strt, bounded on the west by said street, on the south by the lands of Timothy Perry, and the east by the lands of the late J. C. Ehringhaus, and on the north by the lands of one Fonville, which were lately owned by Dr. J. N. Butt.

TERMS:—One third cash, one-third in one year, and the other third in two years. Deferred payments to bear interest from date at the rate of six per centum per annum with right of purchaser to anticipate payments. Title retained until the purchase money is all paid. Hour of sale 12 o'clock, M. WM. J. GRIFFIN,
May 3, 1893. Commissioner.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate Improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

HOW TO GET TWENTY-FIVE HUNDED DOLLARS FOR NOTHING.

THE WINNER HAS A CLEAR GIFT OF A LITTLE FORTUNE, AND THE LOSERS HAVE A PATENT THAT MAY BRING THEM IN STILL MORE.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell, that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune in delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection, This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little simple and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune ont of the scheme. The modern sewing machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas an dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man who made this saucepan thinking of?" grumbled the cook. "He never had to work over a stove or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed,"

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late to breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer prizes.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions: Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars, Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense, Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank and forwarded it with their applications:

"..... ....., 1893.

"I submit the within described invention in competition for the Twenty-five hundred dollar prize offered by the Press Claims Campany. ...."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amounts of the prize, But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different Each person is asked merely to help himself and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition need not worry if he fail to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time, The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, Managing Attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington. D. C.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to JOHN H. ZIEGLER.

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies

From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth-covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Ehringhause street.

All kinds of Cabinet work done.

- PATENTS. -

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for. *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or no Free of charge, Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE.
Wahington. D. C.

GOLD WATCHES.

Join the *LOUIS SELIG* SOLID GOLD WATCH CLUB and secure a handsome time-piece for the small payment of

$1 per week.

Club now being formed for both ladies' and gentlemen' sizes.

LOUIS SELIG,
Water St., near Market.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER,
106 FULTON MARKET,
New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.
Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, Elizabeth City, N C, and other Financils when desired.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
No Agents.

Work,
Worry,
and Disease,

are a formidable trio, yet the weak person frequently has to meet all of them at once. How can he overcome them? The answer is with our Compound Oxygen (and ours only). The countless demonstrations of twenty-three years warrant this reply.

Our treatment is available for home use; neither need your occupation be interfered with. The value of these features is obvious What about your need? A book of explanations and proof is yours to consider if asked for now.

Drs. Starkey & Palen
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ap26-1yr.

-- P. EWELL, --

Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler

Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.

SEE SIGN BIG WATCH

Water St, (next door to Overman's co

Elizabeth City, N C,
19 Years Experience at Bench

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the **regular** Army or Navy **since** the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, **now** entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Teachers, Students, Ministers, or Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county, to take orders for the MOST POPULAR NEW BOOK of the year. Above salary or highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory and 30 days credit given. Send for circular and terms to Agents. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 115 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

There is no safer or better investment for small or large sums of money than the stock of

The Wright Universal Electric Co.

This Company owns some of the most valuable patents ever issued by the United States Government for Electric Lighting, Electric Batteries, Electric Motors, Electric Dynamos, and many other valuable

ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS.

This Company owns the only patent in existence for a practical ELECTRIC LAMP for HOME USE. The Company's

Electric Lamps for Family Use

can be carried about the house and used the same as a kerosene lamp. There is no smoke, no smell no danger, and you have a Beautiful Electric Light instead of the fluttering, smoky light of an oil lamp or a gas jet.

The Wright Universal Electric Company has two large factories, both running to their full capacity, and they are unable to fill their many orders on time. Hundreds of orders are turned away because the goods cannot be made. The Company *must* have more factory facilities, and for that reason it is compelled to sell a limited amount of Treasury Stock. There is nothing which pays such

BIG PROFITS

on the amount invested as first-class Electrical Stocks. If you had purchased a few shares of the Bell Telephone Stock, or the Edison Electric Stock, or the Thompson-Houston Electric Stock, when those companies were young, your profits on the investment would have made you rich. The stock of the Wright Universal Electric Company affords just as good an opportunity to

MAKE MONEY

as any electric stock which has ever been offered to the public. The Wright Universal Electric Stock will increase in value every month, and the price will be raised every month. You will never again see the time when you can buy it as low as we are now offering it. If you want to buy a stock which will afford perfect safety and pay big profits send for our prospectus and catalogue to-day, with price of stock, terms of payment and full particulars of our business. Address

The Wright Universal Electric Co.,
26 Whitehall St., New York, N.Y.

WANTED LIVE AGENTS

In every town in each state to sell our Solid Columbian Silver Table Knives and Forks; these goods are not plated goods but solid, and will hold their color equal to sterling silver goods and will cost only about one-quarter the prices of solid sterling silver. The goods are sold by agents only and we warrant them to stand the test of years or refund the money, a guarantee will go with each dozen and backed up by an old reliable company which has the reputation of making the best goods on the market. Samples sent on reciept of 25 cents, for which we will forward you our prices and discount to agents. Agents make from 10 to 25 dollars per day.

—ADDRESS—
The Upson & Hart Co.
Unionville, Conn.

STANDARD PONY MILL

WITH VARIABLE FEED.

YOU WANT ONE

If you are cutting logs. This Mill has from 20 to 30 per cent. greater capacity than any ordinary Mill, and is the only variable feed mill awarded a first-class prize at the New Orleans World's Exposition. Correspond with us and we will inform you all about its many advantages.

LIDDELL COMPANY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DON'T

When you can have immediate relief, a perfect, speedy, and permanent cure without pain or soreness, and a remedy which dries instantly and soils nothing by using.

SUFFER WITH THAT CORN

LIEBIG'S CORN CURE.

For the entire removal of hard or soft

Corns, Callouses and Bunions

And other indurations of the skin.

Cure Guaranteed or Money Returned.
25c. at Drug Stores, Mailed for 30c.
J. R. HOFFLIN & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. Old & son, on Water stree We have a large and nicely selected stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE
AND
FURNISHING GOODS

which will be sold at "bottom prices." Goods will also be sold on the talment plan,

T. B. WILSON & CO

Notice of Incorporation

State of North Carolina, Pasquotank County, in the office of the Superior Court Clerk. Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Elizabeth City Lumber Company; that the names of the incorporators are Clay Pool enue, G. Frank Pickerson, James B. Blades and Lemuel S Blades, and such others as they may associate with them; that the principal place of business shall be in Elizabeth City, N C and its general purpose and business is to buy and sell land and timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, constructing and operating steam saw mills, merchandise and running and operating steamboats; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years. The capital stock is Thirty Thousand Dollars, divided in three hundred shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

Signed at office in Elizabeth City, N. C. this the 21st, April, 1892.

J. P. OVERMAN, C S.C

To Ye Who Have Little Faith

JAPANESE PILE CURE

Will Save You.

It is a new and complete treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules (also Ointment in Box) and Pills. An absolute and guaranteed cure for Piles of whatever kind or degree. External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary, and many other diseases and female weaknesses; it is always a great benefit to the general health. The first discovery of a medical cure, rendering an operation with the knife unnecessary hereafter. **This Remedy has never been known to fail.** $1.00 per box, six for $5.00; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. Why suffer from this terrible disease when you can get a guaranteed remedy?

JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN & CO.,
Druggist, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
Positively given by The Japanese Remedies Co. to each purchaser of six boxes, when purchased at one time, to refund the $5.00 paid if not cured.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights,

And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of **protecting their subscribers** against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

KUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED HUNDREDS OF
BY USING TRADE MARK BY USING
SILURIAN SPRING WATER.

NATURE'S GREATEST CURE

52 PAGE BOOK MAILED FREE.

WE bring the benefits of this wonderful water to your home—bottles or barrels—retaining all of its purity and curative powers.

Dyspepsia, Bladder, Kidney or Urinary troubles immediately relieved and cured by its use. It is a mild alterative, purifies the blood, renews strength and energy. Endorsed and recommended by the physicians of America.

SILURIAN MINERAL SPRING CO.,
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

FOR SALE BY FOWLER & CO.

DIAMOND No. 4.

RAMBLER

FOR the use of lightweight riders who court the distinction of "flyers."

It is a short frame, very light and swift wheel.

WEIGHS 35 POUNDS, COMPLETE,

Reduced for racing to 26. Get specifications before buying, from

Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co.,
1325 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

DYSPEPSIA

Is that misery experienced when suddenly made aware that you possess a diabolical arrangement called stomach. No two dyspeptics have the same predominant symptoms, but whatever form dyspepsia takes

The underlying cause is in the LIVER,

and one thing is certain no one will remain a dyspeptic who will

It will correct Acidity of the Stomach, Expel foul gases, Allay Irritation, Assist Digestion and at the same time

Start the Liver working and all bodily ailments will disappear.

"For more than three years I suffered with Dyspepsia in its worst form. I tried several doctors, but they afforded no relief. At last I tried Simmons Liver Regulator, which cured me in a short time. It is a good medicine. I would not be without it."—JAMES A. ROANE, Philad'a, Pa.

See that you get the Genuine, with red Z on front of wrapper.

PREPARED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia. Pa.

DIRECTORY.
THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover Commissioners—W. C. Davis. Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood, Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard, Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—Monroe Bright. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and G. Scott Bell.

Collector of Customs—James C. Brooks. Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. J. W. Stiff, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. S. Blackwell, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rooms over Dr. McMullen's Drug Store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. G. W. Ward, President; J. P. Overman, Vice President; J. D. Sykes, Secretary; T. C. Jones, Treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W, M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and T. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Monro Bright, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council No. 1209—T. Selby Harney, Regent T. B. Wilson, Vice Regent; E. M. Underwood, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary, M. Cook Jr, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; N. R. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Guirkin, Jr., Guide; C. E. Kramer, Representative to Grand Council.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Buffkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Jno. S. Morris. Board of Education. R. B. Creecy jr., N. E. Jones and J. D. Perry. Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. J. Griffin.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
J. W. Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
G. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett,	Mathews street.
W. J. Griffin,	Main street.
J. W. Albertson, sr.	Elliott street.
J. C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building.
E. F. Lamb,	Main street
C. W. Grandy,	Mathews street.
E. M. Underwood,	Main street.
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.
C. H. Spencer,	Upper Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street,
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
R. N. Cartwright,	Water street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street,
O. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Griggs,	Water street

DENTISTS:

J. H. White,	East Main street,
R. B. Swindell,	Water street.

DRUGGISTS:

Alex Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Cartwright,	Water street,
Etheridge & Bro.,	Main street,
O. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS:

Academy,	S. L. Sheep, Prin'l.
Select School,	I. N. Tillett, "
Primary School,	Mrs. R. H. Reed "
State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City. N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,
DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. May 24, 1893

☞ Farmers very busy now.

☞ Fine weather for out door work.

☞ There is still a part of last year's corn crop unsold in this county.

☞ Mrs Ed. Davenport, of Weeksville, this county, died on the 15th inst.

☞ The cool weather has seriously damaged the cotton. Some farmers have had to replant.

☞ The Justices of the Peace appointed by the Legislature qualify on the first Monday in June.

☞ The climate of this our Eastern North Carolina is said to resemble that of Southern France and Italy.

☞ Thanks for an invitation to attend the Commencement Exercises of Wake Forest College on May 29, and closing on June 1.

☞ Intercommunication is the backbone of business. Good public roads are the primary necessities of civilized life and a country's prosperity.

☞ The preliminary work on the old Dismal Swamp Canal improvement is now in active progress, and the CAROLINIAN is informed that it will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

☞ From a very kind letter received from Prof. A. McMillan, of Utica, N. Y., who, with his estimable wife, spent a few months here, we quote:

"I fear we shall have to return to your healthy city for a permanent residence. Mrs McMillan joins me in sending kind regards."

☞ The Newberne Journal speaks of the "Pearl of Savoy" variety of potato as being quick growing, early to mature and making few culls; that it may be planted later to escape the freezing weather and yet mature earlier than the "Early Rose," "Triumph" and other kinds. Farmers, make a note of this.

☞ When Josephus Daniels started his new journal at Raleigh he adopted the name of this paper, which had already been in existence over twenty-three years. As some of his articles are quoted by some of the papers in the State, we request that hereafter they be credited "Raleigh North Carolinian," so that no reader be misled.

☞ It is announced that a number of native North Carolinians residing in Baltimore, have formed an association to purchase and preserve the land on Roanoke Island, where Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1584, planted the first English colony in the New World. The tract includes about 250 acres on the north-east corner of the Island, and on it stands the ruins of the original Fort built by Raleigh. It is stated that the whole can now be bought for $1,500 and the company propose issuing stock at $25 per share.

☞ The amount of mischief that has been caused by thoughtless ill-natured remarks is almost incalculable Many a woman who owes her certain kind of popularity to the sharp, unscrupulous tongue with which she entertains her convives, probably never dreams of the sorrow and trouble that may be created by her careless words; and yet friends have been sundered, lovers parted and reputations injured by some thoughtless, ill-natured speech, which grew and assumed proportions as it spread "How I wish I could bring home to that woman the unhappiness she has caused!" said a lady recently in speaking of a certain witty gossip, "but she will never know, nor believe if she were told, the actual troubles that have been the results of her tongue's excess."

☞ With this issue the CAROLINIAN completes its Twenty-fourth Volume. It has appeared regularly, always *on time*, and has never had any change in either its business or editorial management. In its growth of almost a quarter of a century it has been the exponent of Industrial Progress. It has won popular confidence and approval because of its devotion to and faithful championship of the PEOPLE—the developing, upbuilding and advancing of their material interests. Elizabeth City to-day is not the Elizabeth City of twenty-four years ago. Those who knew it then, to come back, would not recognize it now. It is a new, progressive and prosperous City, and the CAROLINIAN has been an active factor in aiding to make it what it now is The policy of the past will not be changed. It will enter upon a new volume animated by the same earnest and energetic spirit that has characterized it in the past, feeling confident that its constituency will continue to grow.

☞ Pure, fresh water is an important item in maintaining good health.

.... Melick's Baby Carriage from $5up,

☞ It pays to ornament the home and to improve the road leading to it.

— Special Inducements in Clothing at Fowler & Co's.

☞ Three and one-half pounds of milk contains as much nutriment as one pound of boneless beef.

— See Fowler & Co's Bargain Counter. It will be loaded down this week.

☞ It don't pay to follow a given method of farming merely because others do that way.

☞ Boys often get tired, but it is strange that so many grown people forget they ever were boys.

— The Bargain Counter at Fowler & Co's is worthy your attention.

☞ When a man sees that he is being driven to despair he had better get out and walk.

☞ To remove mustiness from casks: Burn a little sulphur in them, put the bung in, and let them remain so for a day.

— You risk nothing in buying of Robinson & Co. All goods are warranted.

☞ The farmer who spends a day in town each week will have to hustle at home to keep up with the procession.

—McCabe & Grice are showing the handsomest line of table linen, napkins, white counterpanes and curtain material ever brought to Elizabeth City.

☞ If you are not a subscriber to the CAROLINIAN and happen to see this, stop and ask yourself if you ought not to be?

— Largest stock of Straw Hats ever brought to Elizabeth City at Fowler & Co's and some are sold at about one half their value.

☞ A great peach crop is promised from Delaware. This will make up for the backwardness in the Democratic plum crop from Washington.

..... Try Robinson & Co's French Peas California Peaches, Cherries, Apricotts and Pears.

☞ To the questions of "R. O.," the CAROLINIAN replies: The Johnstown flood occurred on the 31st of May, 1889; and President Cleveland is a Presbyterian.

— Shoes! Shoes! Shoes! Wholesale and Retail, at Fowler & Co's,

☞ Results are the products of causes. If you see better stock in your neighbor's fields than are in your own you may be pretty sure that he is a more careful breeder and feeder.

—Young girls! if you want your sweetheart dressed stylishly advise him to go to McCabe & Grice and get one of their custom made suits

☞ Sitting on the cornfield fence may present a picture of calm and perfect repose, but it will not improve either the quantity or quality of the corn-dodger on the table when the bell rings.

.....Wall Paper at Melick's; complete line and lowest prices. Country Merchants furnished with samples.

— BARGAINS; 100 pairs Ladies and Misses Cloth Shoes; sizes 1, 2, 3, and 3½; 25 cents per pair, worth $1 to $1.25, at Fowler & Co's.

—When you see a lady well dressed on the street you may bet your money she bought her dress at McCabe & Grice's.

—Our store is all Stove Up; that is to say we've got our stoves up for inspection in such quantity that they fill one side of our store. Robinson & Co.

Remember that McCabe & Grice are the exclusive selling agents for L M Reynolds gents shoes and Bering & Co ladies shoes,

—BEFORE YOU TRAVEL call upon M. B. Culpepper, Ticket Agent, Elizabeth City, N. C., or address Arthur G. Lewis, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 76 Main street, Norfolk Va.

☞ A frank hearted Democratic patron, on renewing his subscription to the CAROLINIAN, writes:

I am a Democrat, and do not at all agree with you politically, but I must confess that without your paper I should feel at a loss. I enjoy your lively editorials, and my wife and daughters always read your spicy and newsy local columns with interest.

—THE ROYAL BLUE LINE is the finest and fastest Railroad in the world. Address Arthur G. Lewis, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Norfolk, Va., or apply to M. B. Culpepper, Elizabeth City, N. C., for lowest rates to all points.

☞ The advice of an old horseman used to be: "If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Let your eyes be your market." There was practical horse-wisdom in the advice. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a ways, and if he staves right into anything, you know he is blind; no matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way. Don't place much reliance on any interested man's word in a horse deal.

☞ Cotton at Norfolk: Good middling 7 15-16; middling, 7 5-8; low middling 7 3-16; good ordinary, 61-2 Corn, 55.

— LADIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring to take instruction in Shorthand, and not able to pay for tuition at present, will get satisfactory terms by communicating with W. BOETTCHER, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ A party, consisting of Captain Henry Roberts, of Norfolk, Col. Wm. P. Cravhill, of Baltimore, Maj. W. S. Stanton, of Wilmington, Lieut. Edward Burr, of Norfolk, and Walter B. Brook esq., of Baltimore, arrived here early yesterday morning, via the Dismal Swamp Canal, on the Launch "Naptha," and spent several hours. They were prospecting. Capt. Roberts called, as he always does, and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN. Full of vilm and energy as ever

☞ In reply to "Young Reader" the CAROLINIAN will state that the extent of the Republican defeat last November is not as great as appeared from a superficial view of the returns. A change of only 28,000 votes, distributed over nine States, would have elected Harrison. In addition to this it is a fact that the States that might have been thus changed, were, to a marked degree, carried from the Republican column by purely local issues, in no sense connected with the principles or actions of the National party.

LOCAL MENTION

Keep out of debt.—Run away when you see the devil coming.—Strawberries have been keeping up in price.—Superintendent Bright continues efficient work on the streets. He is a man of good judgement and understands his business.—Anger is as dangerous at the breech as at the muzzle.—Don't go futher than you can see ahead.—Mr. Geo. D Pool, the leading and earliest truck grower of this section, left a head of cabbage at the CAROLINAN office the other day equaling in size and firmness those usually seen in the Fall, He reports a thousand heads ready for market.—On Wednesday last Mr. Samuel G. Halstead, of Norfolk, son of our townsman S. J. Halstead, esq., was married at this place to Miss Mary C. Simpson, of Edenton. The connubial knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Blackwell, of the Baptist Church.—Mr. H. C. Price, manager, has gone down to Nags Head to get the hotel in readiness for opening:—The Cynic writes:

The flirt who on beings susceptible preys,
And delights in her power to deceive,
Approves of the fashion in gowns nowa-[days—
She has room to laugh in her sleeves.

—"Now for stern duty," said the mother as she prepared to spank her wayward boy.—It is said that "silence is golden." Yes, but "money talks."—At the Methodist parsonage on the 17th inst., Mr. Walter L. Burton, of Norfolk, was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of the late Capt. J. W. T. Smith, of this city; also on the same day and at the same place, Mr John L. Robinson and Miss Jennie E. Collins, both of Norfolk, were united in wedlock.—The Lover says that a dictionary comes about as near defining what love is as a grain of sand comes to filling the ocean.—No flower is jealous of another.—Old Job is said to have had patience and the CAROLINIAN has an exemplary portion of it in waiting for pavement repairs on Main street.—Mrs. Buxton and daughter, of Jackson, have been visiting Mrs Dr. J. H. White on upper Main street.—There are very few strawberry growers who do not manage to achieve success in a measure.—The Versifier states a solemn truth as follows:

A drop of water, so they say,
Will wear the strongest rock away,
But drops of Bourbon, rum and rye,
Have power to make the rocks to fly.

—Superintendent Bright, having spent a few days with his force in the Cemetery, has greatly improved its appearance.—Never leave one employment until you are sure of another.—The Arounder chanced to hear the following the other night: "If I should propose to you what would your answer be?" "I am sure I don't know. Women are very foolish at times."—The Stroller says the sound of the hammer, saw and trowel in almost every part of the city is the music he loves to hear He prefers it to the best toned organ or piano, as it is melody of improvement and progress.—Wilkes is a pigmy beside have-done.—Superstition renders a man a fool, and skepticism makes him mad.—The Rhymster writes of the financial situation in this practical way:

"Life is real, life is earnest.
And your silver dollars will,
If you make the proper effort,
Liquidate your printer's bill."

—New additions every week to the CAROLINIAN subscription list,—Stealing flowers from the Cemetery, especially those placed on graves by loving friends, is a vandalism that is reprehensible.—Mr. Joseph Pritchard, the House Mover, has been engaged several days moving buildings at Hertford. He never fails when he undertakes a job.—Miss Mamie Hinton, of Norfolk, is visiting friends here.—The Methodists are arranging to hold weekly Sociables to aid in raising funds for a new Organ for their Church.—Excepting a number of cases of mumps, there is scarcely any sickness in the City.—There was a delightful Sociable at the home of Miss Annie Spence, on South Road street, on Friday night.—The nightly religious services at the Presbyterian Church have closed. There were four additions to the membership on Sunday.—Magnolias in bloom.—The wish of the local Office seeker is:

Oh, that I could read my title clear
For a good official place right here.

—We acknowledge a very pleasant visit yesterday from Rev. J. W. Stiff, Pastor of the Methodist Church. We always appreciate these social calls from the local clergy.—The brick for the pavements have arrived at last.—Messrs R. S. Daniels, of North River Light; D. G. Bray, of Riddle, C. T. Parker, of Salem, and others dropped in this week, with cordial greetings.—The little folks had a pleasant lawn party at Robinson's last night.—Timothy White, a blind man from Portsmouth, will repeat one of Talmadge's sermons at the Baptist Church tomorrow night.

First-Class Brick: The "Thompson Brick Works" manufacture the best brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and are "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N C

PHOTOGRAPHS. Mr. Viggo Lund, in charge of ENGLE'S PICTURE GALLERY, on Water street, is prepared to take all kind of Pictures in the latest and best styles. Call and examine specimens and get price

Now Try This

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, chest or lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Alex Wadsworth's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

The Gazette says there are six prisoners in the Beaufort county jail.

J. B. FEARING, *Propt'r*
Mathews St, near Poindexter,
Elizabeth City, - - N. C.
A large lot of Horses and Mules constantly on hand for sale or exchange. Fine turnouts, and drummers sent to all points at reasonable rates.

EXECUTOR' NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the late Sarah Bright I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JESSIE G. BRIGHT,
Executor of Sarah Bright, dec'd.
April, 6th, 1893.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH

GOLD AT A PREMIUM

Would undoubtedly cause it to vanish—to disappear. It is just so with goods at McCabe & Grice's.
They arrive, are opened, are marked and before a throng of buyers soon disappear.

EVERY DOLLAR

spent with us yields you something more than is offered by competitors.
Either the goods are of superior quality or the price is less—*or both.* In either case you are the gainer. Our prices are

OUT OF REACH

of ye ancient slow coach competitors. We are working for your trade and in order to get it are willing to offer superior inducements.
Give us a call and test our claims.

McCabe & Grice,
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,
(INCORPORATED.)
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
—AND—
Building Material
Of every description. Flooring, Siding, Ceiling,
Window and Door FRAMS,
Doors, Sash, and Blinds, Mouldings, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture and Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets,
FISH AND PRODUCE BOXES.
Shipments Made by Rail or Water. Estimates Furnished. Address,
KRAMER BROS. & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N C

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Allen Sawyer has left to spend the summer at the North.

Prof. C. S. Brown, Principal of the Waters' Institute, at Winton, is in the City.

The pulpit of the Methodist Church was filled on Sunday by Rev. Mr. Collins, of Edenton.

A cordial welcome to the preachers and delegates attending the Missionary Baptist Association here.

Prof. Rooks Turner left yesterday to attend the Annual Reunion of the Union Alumni Association of Howard University, at Washington, D. C.

The 28th annual session of the Roanoke Missionary Baptist Association is now being held at the Olive Branch Church here. There is a good attendance.

John James, Carpenter and Builder, has "two irons in the fire"—the Corner Stone Baptist Church and the new Episcopal Chapel. He is as "busy as a bee."

Elisha Overton, Builder and Contractor, is never out of a job. He is a man of good judgment, is reliable and always renders satisfaction. He is now at Winton, putting up the new building for the Waters' Institute.

Fletcher Post, G. A. R., will appropriately commemorate Memorial Day on the 30th inst. After the usual ceremonies at the Hall there will be a march to the graves of the dead comrades, which will be decorated. An address will be delivered by Prof. P. W. Moore.

The Closing Exercises of the State Normal School are now being held at the Court House. There was an interesting Debate last night; to-night there will be an Exhibition; to-morrow night an Address by Prof. E. E. Smith, late Minister to Liberia, and on Friday night the Commencement Exercises will take place.

—0—

Livingstone College, at Salisbury, Rev. J. C. Price, President, will celebrate its Decentennial on the 30th.

—0—

The Trustees of the Agricultural & Mechanical College for the Colored Race at Greensboro, held a meeting a few days ago for the transaction of important business. Mr. Hugh Cale is the Trustee from this district,

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect March 1st, 1893.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11:35 A. M., and at 3:50, P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays leave Elizabeth City at 2:40 P. M., and 9 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, thence by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Bellehaven; connecting with steamer Haven Home for Aurora, Makelyville, South Creek, Washington and intermediate landings.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.
Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by C. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager.
H. G. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro, Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C.
First class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights
TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

EA GLEHOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel
Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

DRUM MAJOR.
OF THE **Grocery Business.**
RIGHT AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION!
EXTREME LOW PRICES! FAIR SQUARE DEALING!
16 oz. Pounds.
DOING JUST AS WE ADVERTISE!
KEEPING GOOD THINGS TO EAT FOR EVERYBODY!
Putting Go in attractive style. Cleanliness and promptness. Buying for cash and selling for cash. These are a few of the many reasons for our
GETTING THERE!
Our music is a little hard for some of our brother grocers to dance to, but we can't help that. They are too slow. We can't wait. Life is too short. DON'T BE A SNAIL, Join the procession; Go with the crowd and buy your.
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tin-ware,
Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Plaster
Hair, Shingles, &c.
ROBINSON & CO
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, NC

WE ✻ POINT WITH ✻ PRIDE!✻

To one of the nicest new stores and the largest line of fresh new seasonable novelties ever brought to this section of the Old North State. We are now located in our new quarters on Water Street, near the corner of Main, and have just returned from the factories with the
LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS TRUNKS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer an appreciative public. We have done business in Elizabeth City for a number of years and fully understand what the people want. We have struck the nail on the head this year, both as to
LOWER PRICES AND HIGHER QUALITY!
We invite an inspection of these goods and promise satisfaction to each and every customer. Remember that we are now located in our new quarters on Water street near Main, where we will bid you a hearty welcome.
✻R. SALOMONSKY✻

J. B. FLORA. J. G. MORRISETT.
J. B. FLORA & CO.
AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } SCHAUM'S SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICE
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty year and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed.
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at
FOWLER & CO'S
WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
THE BEST PEOPLE
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality
MOSES WEISEL.
WATER ST. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

"F.O.E" (Finest on Earth.)

ANOTHER NOVELTY.
Our Phaeton Buggy,
With Leather Roof and Back Curtain, and Rubber Side Curtains. Trimming, Green Leather or Fine Broadcloth.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
See our Exhibit at the World's Fair.
THE DAVIS CARRIAGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FENCING
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.
GALVANIZED WOVEN WIRE

RAILROAD, FARM, GARDEN,
Cemetery, Lawn, Poultry and Rabbit Fencing.
THOUSANDS OF MILES IN USE. CATALOGUE FREE. FREIGHT PAID.
THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,
114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

FAVORITE SINGER.

$25 High Arm
$20 Low Arm
Every Machine has a drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. The High Arm Machine has a self-setting needle and self-threading shuttle. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct of the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for machine with name of a business man as reference and we will ship one at once.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
201 S. Eleventh St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

The German Kaiser has conferred the title of court pianist on little Raoul Kockalski, the eight-year-old boy whose performance on the piano are the sensation of Berlin just at present.

Mr. Geo. W. Twist
Coloma, Wis.

All Run Down

A Puzzling Case---How Health Was Restored

Gained From 135 to 176 Pounds.

"A few years ago my health failed me, and I consulted several physicians. Not one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicine failed to give relief. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken several bottles and am much improved. From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health. Formerly I weighed 135 pounds, now I balance the scales at 176 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a great benefit to me, and I have recommended it to friends, who realize good results by its use." GEO. W. TWIST, Coloma, Waushara Co., Wis.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25 cents.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT

D. H. BILGER, Esq.
Hulmeville, Pa.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED!

La Grippe Baffled!

The After Effects Cured

READ WHAT MR. BILGER SAYS:—"I had a bad attack of Grippe; caught cold and it lodged in my **kidneys** and **liver**, and Oh! such **pain** and **misery in my back** and legs. The Physician's medicine and other things that I used made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a physical wreck and **given up to die.** Before I had taken the second bottle of Swamp-Root I felt better, and to-day am just as well and strong as ever (not a trace of the Grippe is left) **Swamp-Root saved my life."** D. H. BILGER.

SWAMP-ROOT

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size.

Dr. Kilmer's **Parilla Liver Pills** ARE THE BEST! 42 Pills, 25 cents.

Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—*nature's food* that stops *waste* and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

FOR DECORATION DAY.

ANNUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE NATION'S DEAD.

Origin of the Custom of Decorating Soldiers' Graves—Famous Orations Called Out by the Memories of the War in This Anniversary—The G. A. R.

DECORATION DAY, 1893.

"The heart so leal and the hand of steel
Are palsied aye for strife,
But the noble deed and the patriot's meed
Are left of the hero's life.
The bugle call and the battle ball
Again shall rouse him never.
He fought and fell, he served us well,
His furlough lasts forever."

In one of the most impressive Decoration Day addresses ever delivered these words were uttered: "When the war was over, in the South, where under warmer skies and with more poetic temperaments symbols and emblems are better understood than in the practical North, the widows, mothers and children of the Confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers: at many places the women scattered them impartially also over the unknown and unmarked resting places of the Union soldiers. As the news of this touching tribute flashed over the North it roused, as nothing else could have done, National amity and love and allayed sectional animosity and passion. It thrilled every household where there was a vacant chair by the fireside and an aching void in the heart for a lost hero whose remains had never been found: old wounds broke out afresh, and in a mingled tempest of grief and joy the family cried, 'Maybe it was our darling.' Thus out of sorrows common alike to North and South came this beautiful custom. But Decoration Day no longer belongs to those who mourn. It is the common privilege of us all, and will be celebrated as long as gratitude exists and flowers bloom."

Thus Chauncey M. Depew, in his Decoration Day address in 1879, told briefly of the origin of the custom of strewing graves with flowers, and John S. Wise, in a speech some years ago, declared that the tenderest and most touching legacy of the war was that sentiment of common pity and humanity to which the women gave expression in a Southern cemetery when they decked the graves of Confederate and of Federal soldiers with impartial hand.

The custom was at first rather slow in taking root, and not until the Grand Army posts throughout the Union, by common consent, fixed upon the 30th day of May, the time of the blossoming of the flowers, was set apart as a day when they should pay tribute to their lost comrades by strewing their graves with flowers. The custom met with such popular approval that the Legislatures of the States set apart the day legally for such observance.

The suggestion that on the battlefields of the South should be plots of ground consecrated as burial places for soldiers who fell on those fields, seems to have been spontaneous. It was a popular demand recognized by Congress, and legislation was procured early, as a result of which a National cemetery lies contiguous to every battlefield of importance. Appropriations are made by the Government every year for the maintenance of these cemeteries, and visitors see in the thousands and thousands of marble headstones at Fredericksburg, in the Chickahominy region, at Chickamauga, at Arlington, at Gettysburg, the visible evidence of the terrible mortality which the stupendous contest involved.

The two most interesting cemeteries are at Gettysburg and Arlington. The Gettysberg battlefield is, probably, the best defined of any of the world's great fields of battle. By voluntary action many of the regiments and brigades have located by monuments the precise position which they held at the most critical moments of three momentous days.

When General Lee quitted his beautiful home at Arlington to accept the commission tendered him by his native State, Virginia, the Government took possession of his estate, all the more tenderly because it was hallowed with memories of Washington. Lee never saw it again until two or three years after the close of the war, and when his eyes rested upon it he saw the lovely park land which surrounded the colonial mansion dotted with more than 8000 little white monuments, most of them marking the grave of some unknown soldier. The sight affected the General greatly. Shortly before he had visited the Confederate cemetery in Richmond, and he spoke touchingly of the contrast. Plain pine boards, many of them rotted, marked thousands of graves, and instead of well-kept mounds the graves were sunken as though there had been speedy burial beneath, and yet the tender remembrances and love of those who had dear ones buried there were made manifest because here and there over the sunken graves were flowers, some withered and some fresh. It was said to the writer on the occasion of his visit to that cemetery that Union men, some of whom had fought in the Union armies, felt it a pleasure to go occasionally to that cemetery and scatter flowers here and there that they might thus bestow their tribute of respect for the heroism displayed by the men who fought for what proved to be a losing cause.

It was reported to one of the Congressional Committee a few years ago that the number of visitors to the National cemeteries increases constantly, and that the most pathetic sight witnessed by those who have charge of them is when some persons, now advanced in years, come to the cemetery, wander around among the nameless graves, frequently with the tears rolling down their cheeks, because they know that beneath some one of the mounds rest the remains of some one who was dear to them, and who perished on the field of battle near by, but was buried among the unrecognized. Another pathetic sight is when a man, with streaks of gray in his hair and beard, comes to the cemetery with his children and tells them that those who lie buried there were comrades who fell in the battle in which he was spared.

When General Arthur was President he went occasionally to the little cemetery at the north of Washington, and chatted with the keeper, a veteran, who witnessed the skirmish on the plains on that hot July morning in 1864 when General Early's army appeared in the woods back of Montgomery Blair's country home; and the veteran delighted to tell the President of the exciting adventures of that day, how the sharpshooters in the trees or bushes yonder picked out men on the Union skirmish line. "Two are buried in those two graves," he told the President, and then he narrated how, standing on the ramparts of the fort, wearing a long linen duster which made him conspicuous, President Lincoln exposed himself to the sharpshooters, and how he was prevailed upon to step down from that place of danger when the officer in command of the fort peremptorily ordered him to quit it. Afterward General Baldy Smith's Sixth Corps came on the double quick, raising a tremendous cloud of dust along the highway, and the soldiers of Early retired. A detachment went out and gathered up the dead—not more than two score of them—and hastily buried them in the plot which became the little National cemetery. On Decoration Day of 1882 President Arthur, without the knowledge of any one except the gardener, caused to be sent to the cemetery the most beautiful tribute of flowers probably ever strewn upon soldiers' graves.

Decoration Day Speeches.

One of the most notable of Decoration Day addresses was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew in the Metropolitan Opera House on May 30, 1879. Depew had a magnificent audience. He had accepted the invitation rather reluctantly, but as he began preparing his address he became fascinated with his subject. Many of those who have heard Depew are of opinion that it was the finest oration ever delivered by him. It differed entirely from the address of Ingersoll, which was really a prose poem. Depew's address was the speech of a statesman inspired to lofty and solemn sentiments through the contemplation of the heroes whose achievements he was to celebrate. Colonel Ingersoll, who heard the address, pronounced it one of the finest specimens of eulogy ever delivered by an American.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy of Decoration Day addresses was delivered by General Garfield at Arlington. Many of those who heard it were familiar with Garfield's oratory. He was singularly felicitous when speaking on a subject involving the higher order of sentiment, and in the Arlington address he reached probably his finest oratorical achievement, at least on a subject not political.

After all, bearing in mind the great orations that have been delivered on Decoration Day or on the occasions of the dedications of Federal cemeteries, no effort can be compared with the brief address delivered by President Lincoln at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Decoration Day was unknown then. The war was not over. Grant had not been long the commanding General. It was intended to make the Gettysburg ceremonial a conspicuous event, to fix the eyes of the North upon it, and if possible to inspire those who were fighting for the Union with new hopes and firmer purposes. For that reason on President Lincoln consented to go to Gettysburg and, as he said, say something appropriate to the occasion. The orator of the day was Edward Everett, one of the greatest of American orators. Mr. Everett prepared his oration with greater care than he had been accustomed to bestow on his previous addresses. No orator ever took more pains with the composition of his speeches or more patiently drilled himself with respect to the elocution and oratorical graces that should embellish delivery. Mr. Everett believed that the Gettysburg address was to be the oration of his life, and the one, perhaps, by which he would be best known to posterity.

The writer, while chatting with Mr. Edward McPherson, was told something of the manner in which Mr. Lincoln prepared his address. McPherson, as a member of Congress, representing the Gettysburg district, escorted President Lincoln from Washington to Gettysburg. The President seemed to be in one of his moods of sorrow when they entered the cars, and McPherson, who was familiar with Mr. Lincoln's varying expressions of countenance, thought that the President was burdened that day with a sense of mighty responsibilities, and was saddened by the reflection that the struggle to maintain the Union had cost hundreds of thousands of lives. After leaving Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln seemed to brighten up, and he took from his pocket two or three sheets of commercial note paper, on which had been written with lead pencil what seemed to be some fragmentary comments. Mr. Lincoln took out his glasses, read the memoranda, and made one or two trifling corrections. He said that he had jotted down a few things which had occurred to him to say, because it was expected, he believed, that he would say something. He was inclined to think that Mr. Everett's oration would be in every way worthy of the event, and he spoke in praise of Everett as a patriot and an orator.

When the time came for Mr. Lincoln to deliver his address he rose, put on his spectacles, took the few sheets of note paper from his pocket, and read the address in that manner of his which at first sight seemed almost ungainly and became impressive as he proceeded with his speech. Comparatively few of the great throng present were able to hear it. Most of those who did were not especially impressed by the speech, but a few men realized that they had listened to an address which was sure to become a classic, and, perhaps, would be regarded as the most perfect example of English prose address ever produced by an American.

Mr. Everett's oration was stately, dignified, elegant, but formal. He had written it on the models of the best English and American orations, and had pronounced it according to the rules of elocution. It sounded well; it was impressive when heard, but it has been forgotten practically. Nearly a month passed before the country realized what a gem of oratory Mr. Lincoln's address was. It was so short that less than ten minutes were required for the reading of it, and, being short, was published in almost every newspaper in the country. Men recognized its extraordinary merits. James Russell Lowell pronounced it in sublimity of thought, appropriateness of ideas, solemnity of sentiment, and purity of English the finest specimen of oratory, English or American, and that view was reiterated by the English critics. It furnished the ideas for thousands of Decoration Day addresses which have since been delivered, and it has been utilized by the professors of rhetoric in schools and colleges. Mr. Lincoln took out his glasses, wished when he learned the opinion of the ablest men regarding the oration, and he could only explain the exalted view taken of it by saying that he had spoken as he felt.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic is something more than a mere charitable organization, something more than a society organized to perpetuate a sentiment; it is really a band of brothers. They may differ in many points of political and religious belief, but they are bound by the ties of friendship wrought out of the experience of danger and sorrow through which they have passed.

Before the Grand Army of the Republic was organized officially there were doubtless bands of Union soldiers who, before their terms of service expired, had been held together through the fraternal feelings and memories that had grown out of the war. There were secret societies among the Union prisoners for mutual protection, and for aid in escape. They had their passwords and a peculiar secret ritual, which is said to have been the germ of the original muster in service peculiar to the early days of the Grand Army.

But the man who has been called justly the father of this gigantic organization was Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He suggested the idea of an organization of the veterans of the Union Army, and at the outset he was assisted in the development of his idea by the chaplain of the regiment, W. J. Rutledge. In the spring of 1866 the two men met at Springfield, Ill., and consulted as to the plans for carrying out their project. In the meantime Dr. Stephenson had endeavored to interest in the scheme his former associates, had procured copies of the ritual of other military organizations, and had outlined a ritual for the new order.

By the merest accident in the world the first post, instead of being organized in Springfield, where the projectors had met, was started at Decatur, Ill. The new ritual of the order, which was to be secret, was sent to the Tribune office in the latter city to be printed, for the reason that the printers there were veterans of the Union Army, and the work could be more safely entrusted to them. The idea of the organization was so attractive to the printers that a dozen of them, on April 6, 1866, organized a post at Decatur, called Post 1, District of Macon, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Stephenson's name, by a slight and persistent agitation, appears on the official records as Commander-in-Chief of the department. Dr. Stephenson, who was born in Illinois in 1822, served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment from April 7, 1862, to June 24, 1864. He died at Rocky Creek, August 30, 1871.

Three years ago, at the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, it was resolved to establish at the city of Decatur, in recognition of its being the birthplace of the order, a Soldiers' National Memorial Hall, in which it is proposed to store and preserve the official records of the encampments, departments and posts, and the trophies of the war which belong to organizations and individuals. Originally it was intended that the fund for the erection and endowment of this structure should be raised by increasing the annual dues of the members twenty-five cents per annum for three years; but a committee appointed to consider the subject was opposed to that scheme, and suggested voluntary subscriptions for the erection of the building.

In the early days of our organization it had not only posts, National and State departments, but district and county organizations, with separate officers for each division. The ritual was very long and wearisome. Instead of all members being called, and standing on the stuple footing of "comrades," military titles were preserved—Generals, Colonels, etc. Later on the district and county divisions were dropped, the ritual was simplified, and members were not recognized by their military titles.

The original declaration of principles of the G. A. R. bound its members to the preservation of kind and fraternal feelings; encouraged them to works of kindness, and the giving of material aid and assistance to those in need; made provision for the support, education, and care of soldiers' orphans, and the maintenance of widows of deceased soldiers; gave protection and assistance to disabled soldiers, and encouraged allegiance to the United States, and the protection and defence of its soldiery, socially and politically.

Posts were organized rapidly in the different States, as follows: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, Washington, D. C. (Potomac), Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey in 1866. Michigan, Louisiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado, Virginia, New Mexico, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, California, Rhode Island, Connecticut in 1867; West Virginia, Florida, Texas, Montana, Delaware, Vermont in 1868; Oregon, 1869; Washington, 1877; Utah, 1878; Arizona, 1881; Dakota, Idaho, 1882; Georgia, 1888; Alabama, 1889. The State of Mississippi is attached to the department of Louisiana.

Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hayes, Harrison, Alger, Slocum, Logan—in fact, nearly all the prominent military leaders of the war, joined the organization in the early days of its history, and all took an active part in the work of the order.

To-day the G. A. R. numbers more than 7000 posts, with nearly half a million members. The progressive growth in membership may be illustrated in the yearly gains from 1870 to 1889 inclusive. In 1877 the total gain was 280; 1878, 3837; 1879, 13,736; 1880, 15,882; 1881, 25,222; 1882, 48,845; 1883, 80,745; 1884, 57,772; 1885, 21,619; 1886, 28,784; 1887, 32,545; 1888, 17,044; 1889, 25,014.

BLONDIN, the strong man, traveling with Cole's Circus, died at Lake Placid, N. Y., holding a powerful team of horses together, each being led in opposite directions. These horses had been lately purchased and were unused to the act. They tore violently, and numerous blood vessels in Blondin's head and chest were ruptured.

THE Government of Queensland has proclaimed a holiday for one month in the gold fields in order to enable mine owners and others embarrassed as to their business by the recent bank failures, to make new arrangements as to their financial affairs.

FOR the first time in many years there will be an excess of vacancies in the list of naval officers when the members of the six years' class of cadets are graduated from the Annapolis (Md.) Naval Academy.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

EXHIBITS OF WHICH THE SEX MAY WELL BE PROUD.

The Ladies Play a Conspicuous Part at the Chicago World's Fair—Their Building Contains Not a Single Thing Made by the Hand of Man—A Magnificent Display.

In no previous exposition has woman played so important and conspicuous a part as she is called upon to perform at the great Columbian Exhibition of 1893 at Chicago. At no time in her history has she been accorded such a place as she now occupies as an integral part of a mammoth display of the achievements of mankind. It seems fitting that contemporaneously with her advanced position as part of the world's force, she should display the benefits which her emancipation has worked, and that side by side with the products of man's brain and energy, woman's should be placed for comparison.

The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and the Cotton Centennial in New Orleans were greatly aided by the participation of women, who created what they termed the woman's department, wherein was installed a collective exhibit of all the interesting and meritorious work by women that could be brought together. This woman's department proved so useful and attractive that the co-operation of women in exposition work was recognized as a valuable addition, and in consequence, the original act of Congress providing for the celebration of the quadro-centennial created an official organization known as the Board of Lady Managers.

When the board first assembled to organize its work for the Columbian Exposition it was found, declares the New York Times, though the previous work had been most effective, a compelling law of progress demanded a different plan of action for the exposition of 1893. Established precedent had to be thrown aside and new methods of unselfishness created. This proved to be necessary because of the strong sentiment among those most interested against taking the exhibits of women from the general buildings and placing them apart in a "Woman's Department." Women who were doing the most creditable work in the arts and industries strenuously opposed such a separation, and insisted that their exhibits should be so placed as to compete with the best and most successful productions in all departments of classified exhibits without regard to sex distinction.

As in some classes of work women are not credited with having arrived at a degree of excellence equal to that of men, a competition among women only would result in the award of premiums to articles which would not necessarily have been successful if entered in a general competition. In an international competitive exhibition the object is to honor the highest grade of work only, and thereby give it an international reputation and added commercial value. This intention might therefore be entirely defeated in case of a competition restricted to woman only.

Portraits of Sappho and Hypatia and other women of the Classic and mediæval times are shown, with what remains of the textile fabric, drawn work, rare tapestries and laces. The old Bayeux tapestry made by Matilda of Flanders, reproductions of the statues made by Sabina von Steinbach for the Strasburg Cathedral; the book of Abbess Herrad, which contains a compendium of all the knowledge of her day, and a long list of similar products by women are shown. Naturally a field as extensive as this must bear much fruit, and the Woman's Building ranks very close to the more pretentious expositions in the interest it will arouse.

LOGGIA OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Great Britain, America and Germany make the best exhibits. The former shows every kind of work in which the women of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are engaged. Notable are embroideries by Princess Louise, the Royal School of Needlework, of which Queen Victoria is a patron, and the Countess of Tankerville; sketches by Kate Greenaway and Gertrude Bradley; table napkins made from flax spun by Queen Victoria; a table cloth embroidered by Princess Helena, and a straw hat plaited by the Queen for Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The English lace display is very fine, and its paintings are numerous.

Of the American exhibits one of the most beautiful is the library decorated and furnished by the New York lady managers, under Mrs. Candace Wheeler's direction. The ceiling is painted by Dora Wheeler Keith, Mrs. Wheeler's youngest daughter. The theme is "Science, Imagination and Romance." It is of Venetian design and in five sections. Mrs. Candace Wheeler superintended the interior decoration of the Woman's Building, and much of the success of the woman's exhibit is due to her.

Of course the United States is ahead of either Great Britain or Germany. It is enough to say that the country has been ransacked from one end to the other for woman's work, with the result that the Woman's Building is an enormous lesson in itself and one which will not be lightly learned.

Of the women who have made the exhibit a success the President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, Mrs. Susan B. Cooke, of Tennessee, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, of New York, and Mrs.

VIEW FROM GALLERY OF MAIN HALL IN WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Women, therefore, have exhibits in every department of the fair in every line of industrial, scientific, and artistic work. One of their cherished ideals is to remove the impression that women are doing little skilled labor, or little steady and valuable work, and that they consequently are not to be taken seriously into consideration when dealing with industrial problems; that they never learn to do anything thoroughly well, and that therefore the small compensation given them is a just and proper equivalent for their services, because it has no abstract commercial value. An effort will be made to demonstrate that their labor is a fixed and permanent element and an important factor in the industrial world, and must be carefully studied in its relations to the general whole.

The Woman's Building is an additional agency for the exposition of woman's work. It is the inspiration of woman's genius, and provides all the comforts and conveniences for women during the exposition. The design was selected from a number of competitive sketches substituted by women architects. It is 400 feet long by 200 feet wide and cost $200,000. It has land and water entrances and a big rotunda, around which

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

runs a gallery which is devoted to an exhibition of the most distinguished works of women.

A roof garden is supported by caryatides, which was modeled by a woman; the statuary above the roof line, relief compositions, mural decorations, structural decorations, carved wainscoating and balustrades for the staircases, open carved screens, ornamental iron and brass work, decorative tapestries and panels are all the work of women, and illustrate the rank which they hold as artisians and designers.

The building has social headquarters, parlors, reading, writing and committee rooms, and a great congress hall. The building has many rooms, which are variously occupied—as a library of books by women, records and statistics of employments in which women are engaged, a kindergarten room, model kitchen, exhibits of lace, embroideries, fans, jewels, silver and other women's work, and a hospital and training school for nurses in operation.

In the exhibits there is not a single thing made by the hand of man. Everything is by women, and the hope is that they will clear away misconceptions as to the originality and inventiveness of women, and will demonstrate that while they have been largely occupied as home makers and not trained for industrial or artistic pursuits, their adaptability and talent have enabled them to surmount the barriers and limitations which have hemmed them in.

Women, among all the primitive people, it is alleged, were the originators of most of the industrial arts. While man the protector fought or hunted, woman constructed the home, ground the grain, dressed the skins and fashioned them into garments. She invented the needle, thread, and the shuttle, and was the first potter. She originated basket making and ornamental work, and all of this will be demonstrated in the ethnological display.

Candace Walker, of New York, are specially notable, though they have had intelligent and untiring assistance from each of the other lady managers, of whom there are two from each State.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PARIS is full with visitors.

ENGLAND is suffering from a drought.

CARTHAGE, Mo., ships trees to Scotland.

ITALY is adopting co-operative farming.

FRANCE is building twenty-five warships.

IN the United States 5,500,000 lives are insured.

LOWELL (Mass.) mills were damaged by floods.

THE great naval parade at New York cost about $280,000.

A NEW Panama-New Orleans steamship line will be established.

CHINA'S tea crop promises to be large and of excellent quality this year.

COLD and frost have made necessary much replanting of the cotton crop.

THERE is a revival of interest in Doctor Brown-Sequard's elixir of life.

MRS. A. HARRIGAN, while resting on a sofa at Bristol, Penn., rolled off, dead.

THE increase of population in the whole of Australia last year is placed at 85,000.

THE railroad traffic and receipts throughout the entire country are rapidly increasing.

POTTSVILLE (Penn.) soldiers made a satisfactory test of a new and quick cooking stove.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE new National banks have been authorized since the first of the year.

A WHOLESALE expulsion of Hebrews from Poland has been ordered by the Russian Government.

DURING last year 1046 elk were killed in Norway, and 1672 in Sweden, without the average number.

A RICH gold strike has been made within a mile of Central Point, Oregon, and the greatest excitement prevails.

THE cold spring and late rains in Egypt have compelled the cotton planters to sow their cotton over again. The crop will be a month late.

A GIRL, seventeen years old, has been rescued at Bogorodska, near Moscow, Russia, after being buried in the snow fifty-one days. She subsisted on snow and a few crusts of bread.

THE Cuban rising appears to have been an utter fiasco, and the leaders easily yielded, having, it is said, been bought over. All danger of a revolution is now considered at an end.

PHYSICIANS who have made an examination of the mental condition of William Townsend, who is suspected of having had designs on the life of Mr. Gladstone, certify that he is a lunatic.

A LIGHTNING ROD agent who attempted to put a rod on the house of Thomas Sailer, a farmer near St. Augustine, Ill., against Mr. Sailer's wishes, was brought down by Mrs. Sailer with a Winchester.

THIS has been a "tough" year for the candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy. Of 166 candidates designated to appear before the examining boards only forty-three were successful.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, a brakeman on the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad, was arrested at Wheeling, W. Va., charged with wrecking a train a few days ago. Several persons were killed and injured in the accident. His wife, with whom he had quarrelled, was on the train, and he had made threats that he would wreck it to get even with her. She was slightly injured in the disaster.

A SCHOOL teachers' famine is causing much anxiety among the school directors in Greene County, Iowa. In fourteen districts in the county the schools are closed for the simple reason that no teachers can be found to open their doors. In several districts school teachers' salaries have been advanced $5 a month and a general advance is looked for.

IT is estimated that 70,000 pounds of maple sugar and 6000 gallons of syrup have been produced in Western Michigan during the season just closed.

The Forty-Acre Farmer.

"My father used to tell me about the richest man he ever knew," said a steady young fellow a few days ago, says the Detroit Free Press. "That man had a wife and three children on a cozy little forty-acre farm. He had a few hundred dollars in the bank and was always adding to it, for his expenses were far below the profits of his little place. That man had no sickness in his family. He was happy. He had everything that he wanted and was independent. So he was the richest man my father ever knew. I cannot say that I agree with my respected ancestor," continued the young man, "for that man never knew of the modern luxuries of life, those thousand and one little improvements and conveniences that go to make ease for man, the gradual working out of the theory of the eventful, complete mastery of mind over matter."

"You are looking," said the older man, "to that time when the mind will sit in an inert body and do nothing but command. True it is that the tendency is in that direction; but it is a matter of grave question whether the good of the human race calls for the fulfillment of the plan. The mind of man is the master, but the man who looks forward to the hour when he can sit and by the pressing of a button have the world at his feet is not the man who will bring these things about. We yearn for improvements that will make life easier; yet with the time-saving methods of to-day the race is busier and less resting-taking than ever. I agree with the old gentleman who thought the forty-acre farmer with happy surroundings the richest man he ever knew."

A Bird Story.

Will you allow me to add a touching instance of courage to your pleasant bird stories? Early one morning last summer I was called to the window by a great noise among the bird people of the garden, and saw the following scene. A young blackbird was standing fascinated by a cat, who was crouched under a bush ready to spring on him. An old blackbird, on an ilex close by, was uttering loud and agitated cries, and there was a general cackle of anger and sympathy from other birds all around. After a few seconds the cat sprang on the young bird and held him down. At that instant the old bird came down on them. There was a moment's struggle, the bird beating her wings violently in the cat's face, and, I think, pecking at her eyes; then the cat jumped back to her bush, the young bird made off with long hops, and the old one flew up to the ilex, amid a jubilant chorus of commendation which lasted quite some minutes. I never saw this before, though I have seen a robin come quite close to a cat stalking another bird and scold and flap her wings in her face.

The ways of birds are delightful, and in a small garden you can have many by keeping earthenware saucers full of water for them to bathe in.—London Spectator.

Real Fighting Dervishes.

It is easier to turn a hungry tiger aside from his prey than a thoroughly excited dervish from his swoop on an an enemy, says a military correspondent. His half brother in fanaticism and creed, the Indian or Afghan Ghazi, is terrible, but the African and Arab dervish is superlatively awful, with an incurable delirium for his opponent's gore. Howling and whirling dervishes, such as travelers are "specially conducted to see when visiting the East," are a comparatively harmless sort of lunatics compared with those types of African bigots who, "converted" to Mahdism, burn to run amuck with the rest of unbelieving humanity. 'Once fairly bitten with the tarantula of Moslem sectarian zeal, the proselyte is consumed with the belief that the delights of the seventh or any number of heavens await him if he can only engage in sturdy, steady butchery of "infidels" of his own or any race. It is a matter of indifference to him if in the operation, while he sheathes his sword in his and his prophet's enemy, the latter is doing the same to him. Quick and happy translation he holds as his sure reward.—London Telegraph.

Of Importance to All Who Do Business.

Send a check or a postal or express money order for $3.75 to The Trade Co., later Devonshire St., Boston, and you will receive by prepaid express a copy of a handsomely printed and securely bound book telling you how to increase business; how to decorate your store windows; how to advertise in newspapers; about circulars, cards and posters; the cost and use of engraving of every class; the expense of lithographs and their value; how to produce effective billheads, cards and other commercial printing, with information on the management of employes and everything pertaining to business publicity—the only work of its class in the world; indispensable to every business man whether he be an advertiser or not. Written by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the expert at business and advertising. 518 large pages, handsomely illustrated. You take no risk; if after receiving the book you don't want it you can return it and get your money back.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Candersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

Sore throat cured at once by Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

JUST A LITTLE

pain neglected, may become

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

Just a little

SPRAIN

may make a cripple.

Just a little

BRUISE

may make serious inflammation.

Just a little

BURN

may make an ugly scar.

Just a little

COST

will get a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE

Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for

JUST A LITTLE.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of buildings and grounds, beautifully illustrated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, Md.

Lumber in the Northwest.

Some surprising figures have just been published anent the great lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest. They illustrate how bountifully that expansive region has been timbered.

In Washington and Oregon there are over one thousand lumber and wood working firms, representing a combined capital of nearly $30,000,000 and employing 25,000 men. The value of the product is in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 yearly. Ten millions of dollars are annually brought into these two States from foreign and domestic points in exchange for lumber, lath, shingles and other wood products.

In Washington the cut of lumber for 1892 showed a large decrease over the preceding year by reason of the fact that the building boom beginning in 1890 began to subside during the latter part of 1891. The cargo trade, however, during 1892, and the coastwise movement, considerably increased, and the Eastern demand for rail shipments of lumber from Washington increased fully twenty per cent. According to indications, this year's record will eclipse all others of the past in the commercial progress of the Pacific Northwest. The Puget Sound Lumberman estimates that the standing timber in the State of Washington amounts in round numbers to 413,000,000,000 feet.

In order to grasp the magnitude of these figures let the reader, in his mind's eye, imagine a solid train, 15,000 feet of lumber to the car, stretching 154,000 miles, or six times around the earth, and then enough cars left to make a train stretching from Tacoma across the continent to the middle of the Atlantic. Or, taking fifty cars for a train, it would take 542,000 trains to transport the standing timber of Washington.

Life Preservers for Wells.

The East India coolie is a fatalist; thinks as little of killing himself as the Chinaman or Japanese. In point of fact he entertains a marked preference for self-destruction as a means of showing pique at a real or fancied injury. In the city of Bombay this tendency has long been a source of considerable inconvenience and danger, as the favorite method of the Eastern suicide is to jump into a well, and it is stated that there is scarcely a well in the city that has not, at some time, been used for that purpose. An ingenious native East Indian has met this difficulty by inventing a simple and durable appliance, which has the merit of not only preventing suicide, also accidental drowning in wells. So excellently is this device adapted for this purpose that it has obtained the approval of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain. It consists of a hoop of wood or metal, over which is stretched a net of light tarred rope with four-inch meshes. Metallic drums support this net just far enough under the water of the well to enable the buckets to sink and dip, but there is not enough water above the net to drown a person.—New York Telegram.

The highest inhabited place in the world is the Custom House of Ancomarco, in Peru, 16,000 feet above the sea.

Astoria (Oregon) fishermen demand five cents a pound from salmon canneries.

Housekeepers Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, But Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

THE BEST

Is the best Blood Medicine, because it assists nature to throw off the impurities of the blood, and at the same time tones up the entire organism. This is just contrary to the effect of the various potash, mercury, sarsaparilla mixtures, which bottle up the impurities in the system, thus producing much sickness and suffering. Therefore, for a

BLOOD MEDICINE

you cannot do better than take S. S. S.

"As a physician, I have prescribed and used S. S. S. in my practice as a tonic, and for blood troubles, and have been very successful. I never used a remedy which gave such general satisfaction to myself and patients.

"L. B. RITCHY, M. D., Mackey, Ind."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NYNU—20

THE KIND THAT CURES

JEROME BALL, Waterford, N. Y.

TORTURING "Headache for